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PRESS CARRIES LEADERS' SUPREME SOVIET ELECTION SPEECHES

PART IV

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CPSU LEADERS MAKE ELECTION SPEECHES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Suslov in Leningrad

LD121053 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 79 p 1-2 LD

[Apparent text of Suslov's 28 February Leningrad election speech, under the subhead "Comrade M.A. Suslov's Speech," within a IENTASS report on the meeting at which it was made entitled "Following Lenin's Course of Creation"]

[Text] Dear comrades! Our motherland is on the threshold of a great social and political event--the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the supreme organ of state power. The particular feature of the present elections is that they are the first to be held under the new USSR Constitution--the Constitution of the developed socialist society. In the preparatory period and during the elections the working people's political and labor activity manifests itself particularly widely, and the democratic principles of the Soviet state and social system are comprehensively disclosed.

True democratism in a state is participation by the mass of the working people in all state affairs. V.I. Lenin saw it as a most important condition of the development of Soviet democratism that "absolutely EVERY MEMBER of the population learn to administer and begin to administer." Unswervingly implementing this Leninist policy line, the Communist Party seeks to insure that every Soviet citizen takes the most direct part in discussing and resolving the questions of social and state life. The serious successes achieved in this sphere have been reflected and enshrined in the new Soviet Constitution.

Socialism and democracy are indivisible. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th party congress, "We now know not just from theory but from many years of practice: Just as genuine democracy is impossible without socialism, so socialism is impossible without the constant development of democracy."

The upcoming USSR Supreme Soviet elections are a festival of Soviet socialist democracy and of genuine, full people's power. They will demonstrate the Soviet people's determination to fulfill the program outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress for the country's further development along the path toward communism.

The working people's election meetings are summing up the results of work done, revealing shortcomings and discussing in a businesslike manner in urgent state tasks and local matters. These meetings also conduct a free and comprehensive discussion of the political and work qualities of people's candidate deputies.

It has been my happy lot to meet repeatedly with the voters of Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug in Leningrad. I find these meetings unforgettable; they give me new strength and vigor for my future work.

It is a special honor for a communist to represent Leningraders. The city which bears the radiant name of the great Lenin is our revolutionary pride and glory, a lofty model of heroism. The working people of our Kirovskiy Rayon are augmenting the glorious traditions of the Petersburg proletariat and have always been in the front ranks of fighters for a communist society and a reliable support of the communist society.

Permit me to thank you warmly and through you all voters of Kirovskiy Rayon for nominating me as their candidate for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. I assure you that if I become your deputy once again I will make every effort to be a worthy representative of Leningrad working people in the supreme organ of Soviet power and will struggle even more vigorously for the triumph of the great cause of the Leninist party and for the victory of communism.

Comrades! In its election program expounded in the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and citizens of our country on the eve of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections in summer 1974, the Communist Party promised to struggle for further progress in social and national relations, the strengthening of the economic might of the socialist motherland and the upsurge of the people's prosperity. Almost 5 years have passed since then, and Soviet people can say with a sense of profound satisfaction that the party's election program has been fulfilled. The alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia which constitutes the social basis of the USSR has been consolidated still further. The process of the blossoming and rapprochement of the socialist nations is continuing; the social homogeneity of Soviet society is increasing; and its moral and political unity is strengthening constantly.

The country has raised its economy to new heights and has successfully completed the 9th 5-Year Plan and the first 3 years of the 10th. In the elapsed period the development of the USSR national economy has been characterized primarily by high and stable growth rates: Industrial production increased 40 percent in 1974-1978 compared with the preceding 5-year period; average annual gross agricultural output totaled R121.4 billion--R12.7 billion higher than the average for the 1969-1973 5-year period.

Society's productive forces are increasing steadily. The country's production potential increased considerably over the 5-year period. As much fixed production capital was commissioned in 1974-1978 as existed at the beginning of 1968. Precisely 1,344 major industrial enterprises were commissioned. During precisely these years cities and villages began receiving power from the Ust-Ilimsk and Toktogul GES's and the Leningrad, Armenian and Chernobyl AES's, and the first output was producted by the Kama truck plant, large oil refineries, textile factories and many other enterprises.

At the same time the whole economy has been switched to intensive methods of management, and production has been reorganized on a new and better technical basis. The past 5-year period has been characterized by the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. In 1974-1978 almost 80 percent of the increase in industrial output was obtained by increasing labor productivity. This is the result of the persistent, planned reequipping of the national economy with the latest technology. During the said years almost 19,000 models of new types of machines, equipment, instruments and means of automation were created, and series production of more than 16,000 new types of industrial output was started up.

An important feature of the contemporary stage of the development of productive forces is the creation of an essentially new fuel and energy base in the east of the country. This is one of the most fundamental problems set by the entire course of the national economy's development.

On the basis of profound scientific foresight the party concluded back in the mid-sixties that in the immediate future the rapidly developing national economy could not be based only on the energy resources of areas of the country which had already been opened up.

And so a resolute policy line was adopted of opening up intensively and on a large scale the raw material and in particular the fuel and energy resources of the eastern regions of the country, primarily Siberia and the Far East. The opening up of these regions required a definite redistribution of capital investments, considerable material and labor resources and the overcoming of tremendous difficulties. But life has totally confirmed the wisdom and farsightedness of the party's policy line: A firm fuel and energy base for the entire national economy has now been created east of the Urals through the Soviet people's selfless labor.

A particularly great step forward in opening up the wealth of the eastern regions has been taken in the last 5 years. Such territorial production complexes as the West Siberian, Bratsk, Sayany, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz and others have been developed intensively. The change in appearance of previously undeveloped regions is an embodiment of the labor of all the multinational Soviet people and the result of the party's perspicacious leadership of the development of the country's economy and of its ability to see the future. If the party had not adopted the necessary measures in advance, the national economy would not have been able to develop at the current rate.

In constructing the Baykal-Amur Railway and new cities, mines and oilfields in the east today we are working not only for the present but also for the future and we are creating a firm foundation for the further growth of the country's entire national economy, the strengthening of its defense capability and the enhancement of the people's prosperity.

Relying on the successes of the socialist economy, the party is unswervingly implementing the outlined plans for raising Soviet people's material prosperity and cultural standards. The last 5 years' targets for the increase in the population's monetary income have been completely fulfilled. The increase in the minimum wage and also in the wage and salary rates of middle-income workers and employees in production sectors has been completed everywhere, and this process will be completed in the nonproduction sectors this year. Supplementary wage benefits have been established in certain sectors. Since the last elections the average monthly wage of workers and employees has increased 19 percent and in 1978 totaled R160 for the whole national economy.

Throughout this period payments and benefits from social consumption funds have continued to increase steadily: They increased 35 percent and in 1978 totaled R404 per capita per year. The social insurance of certain categories of invalids, workers and employees has improved substantially. Supplementary benefits have been granted to Great Patriotic War invalids and the families of dead servicemen. A number of other important measures to enhance the people's prosperity have also been implemented.

While increasing the monetary incomes of the population, the party and government display tireless concern to increase the production of consumer goods and consumer services. This is evidenced, in particular, by the increase of almost 30 percent in the retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade over the 5 years. Some 22 percent more foodstuffs and 36 percent more goods other than food were sold. Over this period 54 million citizens of our country have received new apartments or have improved their housing conditions.

The introduction of universal secondary education for young people is of great social significance. Major successes have been achieved in the development of science and culture.

Without doubt the working people of Leningrad themselves are aware of the substantial changes in living conditions. The average monthly pay of Leningrad workers and employees has risen and retail trade turnover has increased considerably. In the last 5-year plan more than 2 million Leningraders employed in production sectors had their wages increased, and the first half of the current year will see the completion of the increase in wage and salary rates for almost 1 million working people in nonproduction spheres. In 1974-1978 almost 12 million square meters of housing were constructed in the city and oblast, which gave more than 800,000 Leningraders better accommodation. The task of housing all those registered before 1 January 1976 by the end of the 5-year plan is being solved successfully.

It is also planned to provide Great Patriotic War invalids with individual apartments. This is a very correct and humane approach to housing distribution. We must never forget those to whom we owe our peaceful and happy life today. It is our sacred duty to take care of all who fought and of the families of those who died.

Of course, many problems remain, particularly in providing housing and amenities in the city, including Kirovskiy Rayon. A broad complex of measures is being adopted for their consistent solution, envisaging a further increase and improvement in the quality of housing and cultural construction and development or urban municipal services, trade, consumer services and the public health and people's education systems.

The party and government are doing and will continue to do all they can to make Leningraders' life better and to provide them with more amenities. You will know, of course, that the CPSU Central Committee recently adopted a decision of the construction of antiflood installations in Leningrad. Floods have damaged the city throughout its history, causing the inhabitants great alarm and misfortune.

The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government attach particularly great state importance to construction and allocate almost R850 million for this purpose. The project, which was previously impossible to carry out because of the complexity of the operation, is getting underway. Floods in Leningrad will become a thing of the past.

Comrades! The USSR Supreme Soviet elections are taking place at a time when the nation-wide struggle to fulfill the 25th party congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan are entering a decisive phase. Assessing the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum: "They have been good years. A lot has been done. There have been many changes for the better." In fact, during this period our country's national income increased by 13.3 percent, gross industrial output by 16 percent and gross agricultural output by 15.2 percent. All sectors of the Soviet economy have developed successfully.

The working people of the city of Lenin have made a big contribution to the overall success. Six decades ago Vladimir Ilich described the Petersburg workers as among the best, leading, most conscientious and most revolutionary detachments of the working class and all Russian working people, and now--under new conditions--the city's working people are still doing all they can to be worthy of Lenin's high evaluation.

To be among the leading and most conscientious today means working effectively, enterprisingly, doing high quality work and participating actively in the life of society.

All this is characteristic of Leningrad working people. They fulfilled the industrial production targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan on schedule and, most significantly, overfulfilled the labor productivity growth targets.

Leningrad industry has always played a big part in the country's economy and in the development of scientific and technical progress. Soviet electrical power, including one of its most promising spheres, nuclear power, owes its successes in large measure to the highly skilled and selfless labor of Leningrad workers, engineers and designers.

The quality of output from shipbuilding, machine tool and instrument building and the powerful agricultural equipment and the articles of light industry enterprises made in Leningrad is well known in our country and far beyond.

It is very important that Leningrad working people in their daily work, headed by the party organization, pursue a course toward improving production efficiency and work quality.

Over 75 percent of the capital investments destined for the development of production are used to modernize, technically reequip and expand existing enterprises. It can be said that the Kirovskiy Zavad, Elektrosila, Izhorskiy Zavad and Krasnyy Vyborzhets associations and other leading plants and factories in the city are now in their second childhood. More than 700 shops, production units and sections have been comprehensively mechanized and automated. Around 900 flow and conveyor lines and over 800 new technological processes have been introduced.

The city working people's desire to produce output with high quality characteristics deserves the highest praise. For example, the series production of 800,000 kilowatt power blocks, to replace the old 200,000-300,000 kilowatt blocks, makes it possible to cut the number of service personnel per unit capacity 1.5 times and to save a considerable amount of fuel.

Many types of output at Leningrad enterprises have been awarded the state seal of quality. But we must not rest on our laurels, comrades, we must try to achieve more. Leningrad has highly skilled cadres of workers and specialists. Therefore the proportion of top-quality products at city enterprises (less than 10 percent) cannot be regarded as adequate.

The working people of Leningrad and the city's party organization, loyal to their revolutionary and labor traditions, have always acted as pioneers of the new, the progressive. Socialist competition under the motto "from the high quality of the work of each individual to the high labor efficiency of the collective," the experience of labor collaboration in the Leningrad transport network and the initiative of 28 Leningrad enterprises and organizations participating in the creation of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES and in the comprehensive solution of major national economic tasks were all born in Leningrad and have been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. The widespread dissemination of the initiative of Elektrosila, which mounted competition under the motto "the state seal of quality for each new item", and of the experience of other Leningrad enterprises is of great significance for our economy.

The party is very keen to make rational use of all that our national economy possesses, to save labor, material resources and energy and to cut production waste and losses of raw material and fuel. Leningraders have had some success in solving this task but there are still many reserves. The working people of the city and oblast have adopted important socialist pledges for 1979 in terms of increasing production volume with the smallest number of working people and saving material and energy resources. I wish you great success in fulfilling these pledges and your other fine undertakings, comrade Leningraders!

Comrades! The achievements of the Soviet land are very considerable, as you can see. However, those who have built developed socialism and are currently creating the material and technical base of communism would never have been successful if they had not approached their work self-critically and if they had turned a blind eye to shortcomings and difficulties.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum pointed to those sectors of our economy which require particular concern on the part of party, soviet and economic organs, and the heightened attention of each working person. Certain types of resources and especially fuel and metal are still in short supply; the situation in capital construction is improving only slowly; there are difficulties in transport; the demand for certain foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods is not being fully satisfied. Instances of violations of plan, production and labor discipline, of mismanagement and irresponsibility and of a conciliatory attitude toward losses still persist.

There are also substantial shortcomings in the work of Leningrad enterprises. Not all collectives are equally responsible in their attitude toward their primary duty--the fulfillment of state plan targets. Many enterprises have failed to fulfill plans for the sale of output taking into account delivery pledges. They have underdelivered to the tune of hundreds of millions of rubles. You can imagine the position of those dependent on these deliveries. In fact, their plans are drawn up on the basis of the unconditional fulfillment of pledges by all suppliers.

It is to be hoped that the proper measures will be adopted and that by the end of the 5-year plan there will be no enterprises or organizations in Leningrad which have failed to fulfill the state plan for all indicators.

Comrades! Unflagging attention must be devoted to agricultural development problems. Capital investment in this sector is constantly increasing. Over the first 3 years of the current 5-year-plan period almost R100 billion have been channeled into the development of agriculture; it has received more than 230 million tons of mineral fertilizers, more than 1 million tractors, 309,000 grain-harvesting combines and a considerable quantity of other equipment. The use of electric power in agricultural production has greatly increased. All this is substantially influencing the alteration of the nature of labor on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and is bringing nearer the solution of the problems of comprehensive mechanization in arable farming and livestock raising.

The broad development of reclamation and irrigation is creating preconditions for obtaining good and stable harvests from both arid and waterlogged land.

As a result of the implementation of the party's agrarian policy great successes have been achieved in agriculture--the yields and the gross harvests of grain have increased. As is known, a record harvest was obtained last year.

Much has been done. But the party can also perceive shortcomings and unresolved problems. The livestock population and the output of livestock products--especially meat--are still increasing too slowly, and sunflower and flax production is also increasing too slowly. The fact that 2 of the last 5 years were years of drought, 1975 being particularly severe, has had a considerable effect on this.

In the Baltic area, Belorussia, the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and some other areas conditions were unfavorable in 1978 too because the soil was unusually heavily waterlogged, which led to losses in field cultivation and difficulties in livestock-raising.

The CPSU Central Committee has given the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in these areas, including Leningradskaya Oblast, a great deal of material assistance.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at that plenum outline clear prospects and measures for the all-round development of our agriculture. It was especially emphasized that boosting agriculture is a matter for all the people, a matter of general concern.

One of the most important tasks is considered by the party to be that of boosting the agriculture of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, and transforming it into a zone of highly productive arable farming and livestock-raising. Major resources are now being allocated for the further development of the Non-Chernozem regions. In 1979 alone more than R8 billion will be channeled into this.

The Non-Chernozem Zone's agriculture needs the city's assistance in the form of skilled cadres, equipment and materials. The advancement of the Non-Chernozem Zone must be treated with the same care and the same mobilization of forces as the Soviet people did during the years of the opening up of the virgin lands.

You have good experience in this respect, comrade Leningraders. Major livestock-raising complexes have taken root on Leningrad soil and the process of interfarm specialization and cooperation is proceeding successfully. The face of the countryside is changing: In less than two 5-year plans the comprehensive construction of central homesteads has been carried out in one in three agricultural enterprises. These successes must be consolidated and developed just as actively in the future.

The intensive transformation of Russia's Non-Chernozem Zone must play an important role in providing the country's population with foodstuffs and especially meat and dairy produce.

The party now regards as agriculture's main and most urgent task the attainment of a tangible increase in the output of livestock products, especially meat, in addition to increasing grain production. Although over the last 5 years the average annual production of meat has increased by 1,735,000 tons compared with the preceding 5-year period, meat production is still lagging behind the growth in demand.

It is necessary above all to bear in mind that the structure of the population has altered considerably. At the start of the sixties most of the country's citizens lived in the countryside; since then there has been a considerable migration into the cities. And in 1978 there were 67 million more city dwellers than rural inhabitants. It is also necessary to take account of the fact that the overall increase in the monetary incomes of the entire population has considerably increased the demand for high-calorie foodstuffs, and above all meat products.

The party and government are taking the necessary steps to develop livestock-raising and to increase the sale of produce. State money is being allocated for building large-scale livestock-raising complexes, creating a firm fodder base for livestock-raising, building plants for the production of mixed feeds and livestock-raising mechanization equipment, and also for building enterprises for the processing and storage of livestock products. It is essential to take steps to reestablish livestock farmsteads on those kolkhozes where they were dismantled without due cause, and also to encourage in every way the raising of livestock on the rural inhabitants' private plots.

Increasing the livestock population and enhancing its productivity is an important matter for the entire state. And there are many reserves here. For example, subsidiary farms attached to industrial enterprises and other organizations should be developed more actively for livestock raising. In Leningrad you have considerable experience and opportunities. I think that city and oblast enterprises' subsidiary farms can also provide more milk, vegetables and potatoes than they do at the moment.

I would like to talk about yet another important task. Our country produces an enormous quantity of agricultural produce and will produce even more in the next few years. But all this produce must reach the consumer and must retain its quality. Unfortunately, there are many shortcomings here. Because of negligence and irresponsibility a large quantity of grain, vegetables, potatoes, fruit and other agricultural produce is lost in the fields, at storage facilities, at food-industry enterprises, in transit and even in the stores. These shortcomings cannot be regarded as insuperable. But a high level of responsibility, persistence and party-principledness are necessary to overcome them. It is essential to call strictly to account those guilty of an irresponsible attitude toward the safekeeping of public wealth.

Comrades! Permit me to touch briefly on international affairs.

Five years ago, before the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, our party pledged to do all it could to strengthen peace and save mankind from the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. These were the noble aims of the party and Soviet state's activity in the international arena.

Time has confirmed the effectiveness, realism and constructive nature of the foreign policy course of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and of the program of struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples which they advanced. The Soviet Union's positions in the world have strengthened even more and our country's prestige has increased still further. The principle of peaceful coexistence among states belonging to opposed social systems is increasingly asserting itself in the development of international relations. Our party will continue to devote every effort to implementing the peace program wholly and fully.

In their international activity the CPSU and the Soviet Government, along with the fraternal parties and governments of the socialist community countries, unfailingly put forward constructive proposals aimed at strengthening peace, consolidating and developing the relaxation of international tension, ending the arms race and securing disarmament. This line is pursued in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy and against the plans of the enemies of peace and the peoples' freedom, who are doing their best to fuel the arms race they have unleashed. There is a dangerous buildup in arsenals of weapons, and means of mass destruction are continuing to be improved. Hostile political campaigns are being waged against the socialist countries, communist parties and other progressive democratic forces.

There is a growing danger to international detente and the fate of peace and the peoples' security in connection with the fact that China's present leaders have united with international reaction and the inspirers of militarism, war and counterrevolution in their struggle against the cause of peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism. They have unleashed military aggression against Socialist Vietnam.

The Soviet people express anger and indignation at this aggression. They voice their full solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people struggling heroically against brazen aggressors. The Soviet Government has resolutely demanded an end to aggression and the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam's territory. It has also declared that the Soviet Union will fulfill the commitments assumed under the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Not only the socialist community peoples but also the world's progressive and peace-loving forces come out in support of Vietnam. The aggression of the Beijing militarists and hegemonists is doomed to failure.

The party and the Soviet Government are vigilantly following all the intrigues of the imperialists and their accomplices and are doing everything to thwart their plans aimed at undermining the positions of the forces of peace and socialism. The CPSU and the Soviet Government will continue to maintain the defense might of the country and its heroic armed forces at the proper level in order to reliably insure our socialist motherland's security.

The international positions of the forces of peace, national liberation and socialism have strengthened in recent years. The might of the community of fraternal socialist states has increased. The CPSU will continue to devote unremitting attention to further developing the socialist countries' political, economic and other cooperation and to strengthening their international cohesion in every possible way. This is the main direction of our work in the international arena. It is of vital significance both for maintaining world peace and for mankind's social progress.

The victory of Socialist Vietnam's people in their struggle against imperialism was a historic event. The people of Laos have joined the family of socialist states. The people of Kampuchea have thrown off the antisocialist, terrorist Pol Pot regime and have acquired true independence and freedom.

The past 5 years have been marked by the rapid growth of liberation forces opposed to imperialism; New states of a socialist orientation have emerged (Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Benin, Afghanistan), and the struggle of many peoples for national independence has risen to a new level; the intrigues of neocolonialism are drawing an increasingly decisive protest from the developing countries.

A powerful national liberation, anti-imperialist movement has developed in Iran. The Iranian people have overthrown the shah's corrupt regime supported by world imperialist reaction and have created a new government. [paragraph continues]

As is known, the Soviet Union has recognized Iran's Provisional Government and proclaimed its readiness to develop good-neighborly relations between the two countries on the basis of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

In capitalist states the working people's struggle for their vital interests, for the right to work, against growing unemployment and inflation and against the policy of state monopoly capitalism has assumed a more massive and militant nature. The ranks of many communist parties have grown, and their influence on their countries' sociopolitical development has increased.

The Soviet people are rightly proud that the Soviet Union's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy has helped to improve the international situation and to advance other peoples along the path of independence and social progress. Our party will continue to strengthen solidarity with all fighters against imperialism and reaction and to consistently uphold the Marxist-Leninist foundations of the world communist movement--the great international force of our age.

Soviet democracy is the democracy of creation. The working people are themselves creating the new society--socialism--and govern it themselves, as sovereign masters. The entire Soviet system insures the realization of socialist democracy, which has acquired a truly nationwide character and represents the highest form of democracy under modern conditions.

In the Leninist conception of socialist democracy the realization of broad freedoms and rights, equal for everyone, is inseparable from every citizen's fulfillment of his obligations, his duty to the motherland and his active participation in the affairs of society and the state.

The working people govern their state primarily through elected organs of power--the soviets of people's deputies. Millions of Soviet people work on them. But the working people also participate in government through mass organizations such as the trade unions, the Komsomol, labor collectives and many other voluntary unions and societies. And this entire system insures the realization of our socialist democracy.

The chief vector of socialist democracy, the nucleus of our society's entire political system and its leading and directing force is the Communist Party, which works in the name of the working people's good and happiness. All the years of socialist building, starting with the first day of the history of Soviet power, have elapsed under the sign of the strengthening unity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. The party strictly fulfills the role defined for it by life itself as the leading and directing force of Soviet society. It has waged and is waging a consistent struggle for the good of the working people, to strengthen the Soviet socialist motherland's economic might and defense capability and for its comprehensive growth.

The active participation of all ctiziens in the elections of people's deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and a unanimous vote for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people will show once again that the people have complete confidence in the party and fully share and support its domestic and foreign policy. The party is proud of the peope's trust and will do everything to continue to justify it in all its activity.

In conclusion, permit me to cordially thank all those who spoke here for their kind words about my work. All these words are due to our Leninist party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Permit me to wish the working people of Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug and Leningrad as a whole big successes in fulfilling great Lenin's behests and in building a communist society.

KEEP CLEAR

Long live the heroic Soviet people--the builders of communism!

Long live the CPSU--political leader of the working class and all the Soviet people!

Aliyev in Baku

LD080839 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Feb 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[AZERINFORM report on G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, 6 February Baku meeting with voters of Baku Leninskiy Electoral Okrug: "The Party and the People Are United"]

[Excerpts] Representatives of labor collectives in the Azerbaijan capital's oldest oil-producing rayons have unanimously nominated Geydar Ali Rza Ogly Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, as a candidate to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union. On 6 February a meeting of Baku Leninskiy Electoral Okrug voters and their candidate deputy was held in the festively decorated V.I. Lenin Palace.

The election meeting was opened by Sh.K. Kerimov, first secretary of Leninskiy Raykom.

An honorary Presidium consisting of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with tremendous enthusiasm.

The candidate deputy's agent, E.G. Ragimov, fitter at the Bakinskiy Rabochiy machine-building plant, made a speech.

The agent acquainted those present with the candidate deputy's biography and recounted the career of that true son of the party and the people, G.A. Aliyev.

Each of us knows, the speaker continued, that the tremendous successes achieved by the republic in recent years--successes of which we are justifiably proud--are the result of the purposeful activity of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, its bureau and Comrade G.A. Aliyev personally. Consistent implementation of the general party line, a creative approach to work, an ability to distinguish the most important of an enormous number of questions and to concentrate attention on them, high party principledness and exactingness, intolerance toward shortcomings and tirelessness in struggling against negative phenomena have won Geydar Aliyevich [as published] Aliyev high prestige and Azerbaijan working people's love and respect.

Comrade Ragimov called on the voters to cast their votes on election day for the candidates of the inviolable bloc of communists and nonparty people and for G.A. Aliyev, its worthy representative.

S.M. Vezirova, operator at the Serebrovskiy oil and gas extraction administration, made a speech. We working people, she said, wholeheartedly support and approve our party's domestic and foreign policy. In response to its patriotic concern we are striving to work better today than yesterday and better tomorrow than today. The rayon's labor collectives are fully determined to meet with honor the high socialist pledges adopted in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

Calling on all voters to reelect G.A. Aliyev in the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, the speaker said: We working people particularly appreciate his personal qualities such as sensitivity combined with exactingness, the farsightedness of a Bolshevik-Leninist, and an uncompromising attitutde in the struggle against the antitheses of communist morality. [paragraph continues]

The people have always appreciated and will continue to appreciate a leader who devotes all his efforts, knowledge and rich experience to the welfare of working people in the name of the party and the state.

Comrade Iskenderov spoke of the gratifying changes which have taken place in the economy and sociocultural building in Azizbekovskiy Rayon in the period between the elections and wholeheartedly thanked the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for this.

We link the remarkable successes in Azerbaijan, the speaker noted, with the purposeful and fruitful activity of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, its bureau and Comrade G.A. Aliyev personally for the benefit of the republic's working people.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the voters, delivered a long speech at the meeting.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev's Speech

Dear comrades!

First, allow me to express sincere gratitutde and cordial thanks to you and, through you, to all working people of Baku's Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, who have renominated me as a candidate for the USSR Supreme Soviet. (tumultuous applause) I attribute the honor invested in me wholly to the people's boundless trust in our great Communist Party and in the CPSU Central Committee. (tumultuous applause) I regard your kindly, stirring words, addressed today to the republic's party organization and to myself personally, as high praise for and approval of the activity of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the Central Committee Bureau and also of the positive results which have been achieved in recent years in all spheres of life in our republic. (applause) Thank you, comrades, for such an appraisal, for the support and for the warm, heartfelt wishes. (applause) I assure you that I will continue to do everything to justify your high trust, loyally to serve the Leninist party and actively to struggle to implement communist ideals. (tumultuous applause)

The years which have passed since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections have been packed with outstanding events in our country's life. The 25th CPSU Congress, which drew up an impressive program for the Soviet Union's further economic and social development, was held. The tasks advanced by the congress for a steady rise in people's prosperity, the dynamic and balanced development of social production, its increased efficiency and an improvement in the quality of all work have become vital for millions of people and are being successfully implemented.

Expressing the people's will, the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a new Constitution--the fundamental law of the socialist state of all the people. The celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was a convincing demonstration of the triumph of Leninist ideas and of the historic achievements of the Soviet people and the world's first socialist state.

The Soviet people live a busy, full and creative life which testifies to the party's and the people's unity of aims and actions. The atmosphere of high labor and political enthusiasm in which the election campaign is being conducted is a graphic new manifestation of their monolithic cohesion and mutual trust. The Soviet people are approaching the USSR Supreme Soviet elections full of most profound optimism and with joy and pride in the historic achievements of the motherland of October. (tumultuous applause) [paragraph continues]

In implementing the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses decisions, the Soviet people have achieved tremendous successes in all sectors of economic and cultural building.

In 1974-1978 the country produced 1.4 times more industrial output than in the previous 5-year period. About 80 percent of the increase was due to improved labor productivity. Some 1,344 major enterprises were commissioned, including the Kama truck plant, Atommash, the Armenian, Leningrad and Chernobyl nuclear power stations, the Ust-Ilimskaya and Toktogulskaya GESes, the Orenburg gas complex, the Tiraspol and Shakhty cotton combines, and others. Gigantic territorial-industrial complexes, which comprise the country's fuel and energy base, were created in an unprecedentedly short time in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. The Baykal-Amur Railroad is being constructed in shock fashion.

Agriculture is developing steadily thanks to consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy. Major steps are being taken to transform it into a highly developed sector of the economy. The power available for work in fields and farm units has increased 1.5 times, and chemicalization of the land and land reclamation are proceeding at an accelerating pace and on a broad scale. In 1978 the labor battle for grain was crowned with a major victory--a record crop of 235 million tons was harvested. (tumultuous applause) That is 50 million tons more than we produced in an average year from 1968-1973. Some 8.5 million tons of cotton--1.5 million tons more than in an average year in the 5-year period preceding the last elections--was handed over to the state. (applause) A good basis has been created for further development of the country's livestock sector.

The steady development of the economy is the main source of improvement in the people's living standard. Since the last elections real per capita income has increased by 20 percent, the average wage of workers and employees has increased by 19 percent and kolkhoz members' payment has increased by 26 percent. Per capita payments from the social consumption fund have increased by R92, or almost 30 percent. In 1978 alone they totaled more than R105 billion, or more than 25 percent of the country's total national income. Increasing housing construction has made it possible to provide new apartments for 54 million people. Every year there is an increase in commodity turnover in trade and consumption and an improvement in public medical and social amenity services. Our people have begun to live better, more interesting and richer lives, and this is noted by every Soviet family. (tumultuous applause)

The gigantic production potential is a guarantee of the strengthening of our country's defense might. The Soviet Armed Forces, equipped with the most up-to-date combat equipment, are vigilantly standing guard over the gains of October and our people's peaceful labor.

Those years were a period of further strengthening our society's moral and political unity and consolidating a historically new community of people--the Soviet people--which was born of socialism and tempered in labor achievements and combat feats on the battlefield. The tremendous significance of the developed socialist society, which has been constructed in the USSR and is a society of mighty production forces, advanced science and culture, genuine democracy and bright communist prospects, became even more real and convincing. (tumultuous applause) "...Knowing and using all the opportunities of developed socialism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has emphasized, "also means making the transition to communist building. The future does not transcend the present. The future is based in the present and, in resolving the tasks of today--the socialist time--we gradually enter tomorrow--the communist time."

And the political platform with which the party is approaching the USSR Supreme Soviet elections proves again that we are marching along a correct, Leninist path and advancing victoriously toward communism. (tumultuous, sustained applause)

New successes have been achieved in implementing the Soviet peace program adopted by the 24th and developed by the 25th party congress. It played a tremendous role in positive changes which have taken place in the world in recent years, in consolidating our country's international positions and in increasing its influence and standing in the international arena. Our party and the Soviet state consistently favor widespread international cooperation and the rallying of all present-day revolutionary and progressive forces. Our sympathies are with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are defending their freedom and independence and with all countries which have embarked on the path of revolutionary democratic transformation. (applause)

China's leaders, who hope to implement their far-reaching expansionist plans in the smoke of military conflagrations and who aspire to world domination, are recently appearing increasingly openly in the unattractive role of instigators of war and fierce opponents of relaxation of international tension. But those plans are doomed to failure. (applause)

Despite the sharp turns which occur occasionally in the international situation and the opposition of the imperialists and the conniving Beijing leaders, our country will continue to pursue a policy aimed at deepening detente, halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, affirming the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and strengthening world peace. (tumultuous applause)

At election meetings Azerbaijan working people, like all the Soviet people, are noting unanimously that our country's outstanding successes are the result of implementing the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. (tumultuous, continuous applause)

At all stages in our country's history the party has been in the forefront of the struggle and has been part of the people and their interests and aspirations. In this sense too the years which have passed since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections, by the scale and significance of their achievements, have inscribed particularly impressive pages in the country's present-day annals and our Leninist party's glorious history.

Armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, the party farsightedly sets the general line of the USSR's development and the course in the international arena, leads all the people's creative activity and imparts a scientifically based and planned nature to its struggle for the triumph of communism. Again and again today we repeat with love and most profound respect Lenin's brilliant words spoken of the party on the eve of the October Revolution: "...We believe in it, and in it we see the intellect, honor and conscience of our era." (tumultuous, sustained applause)

The working people of Azerbaijan warmly approve the dynamic, principled and consistent theoretical and practical activity of our party's combat staff--the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (tumultuous applause)

An outstanding role in elaborating and implementing the CPSU's Leninist course and resolving the most important questions of the domestic and foreign policy of party and state belongs to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (tumultuous applause) Loyal continuer of great Lenin's cause, Leonid Ilich has won general recognition and profound respect with his indefatigable activity for the sake of Soviet people's happiness and prosperity and for peace throughout the world. (tumultuous applause) A moving expression of the nation-wide love and trust for the Communist Party and its proven leader and head of the Soviet state was the unanimous nomination throughout the country of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as first candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. (tumultuous applause)

Comrades! The elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, are the first since the adoption of the new USSR Constitution. Our state's fundamental law, which has absorbed in concentrated form the worldwide historic experience of socialism's development in the USSR and which reflects the natural laws and prospects of soviet society, has entered organically into living practice in our everyday deeds and achievements. The period since the adoption of the Constitution has convincingly shown its significance and its beneficial influence on all aspects of life in our society. Clear evidence of how our Constitution is working and how our democracy operates is provided by the present election campaign. In accordance with the Constitution and the election law, Soviet people are discussing and resolving in a businesslike and at the same time elated atmosphere all questions associated with the elections to the highest organ of state power and have nominated the people's best representatives--workers, kolkhoz members, figures in science and culture and party and soviet workers--as candidate USSR Supreme Soviet deputies. (applause)

The election campaign is convincing proof of the genuine democracy of real socialism, which demonstrates its indisputable advantages over bourgeois democracy which, in Lenin's words, is always narrow, hypocritical, deceitful and false and always remains a democracy for the rich--meaning only deception for the poor. The rights and freedoms of USSR citizens in action constitute a blow against the slanderous fabrications of reactionaries and revisionists of every hue, against our ideological opponents. The moral and political atmosphere in our society; the free, happy life of the Soviet person; and the election campaign now underway demonstrate again that Soviet democracy is the highest form of democracy and is indeed power of the people and for the people. (tumultuous applause)

The new USSR Constitution is the outstanding document of the developed socialist society, embodying the historic gains of the Leninist nationalities policy and the CPSU's wisdom in resolving the nationalities question, which determined the development path of our multinational socialist state. The USSR Constitution and the union and autonomous republics; constitutions crystallize the great, multifaceted experience of all the peoples' development in the years of Soviet power. They clearly define the forms of national and state system which accord fully with the interests of all our country's nations and nationalities.

A clear illustration of this is the happy destiny of the Azerbaijan people, liberated from exploitation, social and national oppression thanks to the Great October Revolution, and the historically unprecedented achievements of the Azerbaijan SSR within our unified Soviet socialist state. (tumultuous applause)

Next year will be the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR. And looking back on the path we have traveled, we are proud that Soviet Azerbaijan, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev so splendidly put it, is a convincing proof of the mighty creative force of socialism, the force of Leninist ideas, and aninspiring example for young national states and for peoples fighting for their national and social liberation. (applause)

Our successes, comrades, are the result of the Communist Party's wise leadership and the genuine democracy of socialist society, the democracy of real socialism. (applause)

Our successes are the result of the wise Leninist nationalities policy consistently and steadily implemented by the CPSU Central Committee and the profoundly international essence of the Soviet state, the result of the indissoluble fraternal friendship and mutual understanding of the USSR's peoples. (tumultuous applause)

And today, approaching the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Azerbaijan people again express their boundless gratitude to their own Communist Party, the CPSU Cental Committee, and the Soviet state. (tumultuous applause)

We convey feelings of deep respect and gratitude to all our country's fraternal peoples and to our elder brother--the Great Russian people--for their outstanding services in the Soviet land's achievements, for their patriotism and internationalism, for their cordial generosity and selfless fraternal assistance. (tumultuous applause)

Comrades! An outstanding event in our republic's life was Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to Azerbaijan in September 1978 and his participation in the ceremonies marking the presentation of the motherland's highest award--the Order of Lenin--to the city of Baku. (tumultuous applause)

L.I. Brezhnev's broad contact with working people and with the party and soviet aktiv; his direct on-the-spot acquaintance with the people's life and the activity of the party organization and labor collectives; his vivid, profoundly pithy speeches and wise advice, directions and recommendations are a graphic manifestation of the real Leninist work style and a wonderful example of us, to all party and state cadres, all communists and all Soviet people. (tumultuous applause)

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted the great positive changes which have taken place in our republic's life in the last few years, highly assessed the Azerbaijan party organization's activity and at the same time criticized shortcomings and pointed out existing reserves.

"The republic's successes," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "are indissolubly linked with the persistent and purposeful activity of the Azerbaijan party organization, the Central Committee Bureau and the republic leadership, to enhance the political consciousness and civic responsibility of all personnel, whatever the post or sector in which they work, to strengthen discipline and to raise work quality. While paying tribute to what has been done, it must be stressed that many problems still remain and that there are great reserves which it is the obligation and duty of Azerbaijan's communists to utilize."

All this encouraged and inspired Azerbaijan's working people, has been a great practical help to us and played a tremendous role in mobilizing people to fulfill the tasks facing the republic.

And today with great joy we report to the motherland and the party that the high socialist pledges adopted by the republic's working people during L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Azerbaijan and all the 1978 plans have been successfully fulfilled. (tumultuous applause) Throughout the first 3 years of the 5-year plan Azerbaijan's national economy has been developing at a pace considerably outstripping that outlined by the plans. The target for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan was fulfilled in terms of the rate of increase in industrial production in 2 years and 5 months. In this period the increase in industrial production totaled 25.7 percent as against the planned 20.1 percent. Average annual gross agricultural output increased 35 percent instead of the planned 15.3 percent. (applause)

Industry's working people fulfilled the 1978 plan for the production and sale of output ahead of schedule. The increase in production volume compared with 1977 was 8 percent. Azerbaijan's annual industrial potential was more than R8 billion, and this is almost double the figure at the beginning of the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

Agricultural working people achieved record indicators for the republic in the production and procurement of all types of arable and livestock products. The state received 350,000 tons of grain, almost 600,000 tons of raw cotton, 633,000 tons of vegetables, 883,000 tons of grapes, 127,000 tons of fruit, 51,000 tons of tobacco, 17,700 tons of green tea leaves, 113,000 tons of livestock and poultry and 306,000 tons of milk. (applause)

The 1978 results are a component part of the great successes achieved by the republic in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, which for 8 years have been marked by a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner for victories in the all-union socialist competition. (tumultuous applause)

The Azerbaijan economy is developing at a persistently high and increasing pace. The republic's working people are approaching the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, with major successes to their credit. In the 5 years since the last elections the total volume of industrial production has increased 1.5 times while its annual average growth has increased 25 percent. The proportion of sectors in the national economy determining technical progress has increased 1.8 times. The production of consumer goods has increased 62 percent.

Some R8 billion of capital investments--one-third more than in the previous 5 years--were invested in the republic's economy. Some 59 major new industrial enterprises were constructed. New railroads, highways and air routes were opened. The total track length in the Baku subway reached 18.6 km. In Baku and other cities the capacity of automatic telephone exchanges increased by 88,000 numbers, or almost 60 percent.

Agricultural achievements have been even more striking. In 1978 gross output reached R2 billion--almost R800 million more than the annual average volume in the 5 years preceding the last elections. Average annual grain production increased by 44 percent, cotton by 41 percent, grapes by 2.5 times, vegetables by 66 percent, tea and tobacco by 1.5 times, fruit by 78 percent, meat and wool by more than 20 percent, and milk and eggs by 40 percent. Purchases of agricultural output increased correspondingly.

The prosperity of the republic's working people has improved substantially. In 1978 national income totaled R6.9 billion--an increase of 1.5 times in 5 years. Real per capita income in the past 5 years has increased by 21 percent. [paragraph continues]

More than 140,000 apartments and individual houses with a total area of over 7 million square meters, which is equivalent to half the Baku housing stock, have been constructed and comm ssioned. The housing conditions of 867,000 people, or approximately one in seven of the republic's inhabitants, have been improved. (applause)

The main political result of the Azerbaijan party organization's work is that in the republic, as throughout the country, a healthy moral and political atmosphere has been created and people are working with enthusiasm, devoting their knowledge, experience and skills to our homeland's further prosperity and to increasing the republic's contribution to the development of the country's unified national economic complex. (applause)

Comrades! Major changes have occured in the past 5 years in Baku and all its rayons. The capital of Soviet Azerbaijan is constantly growing and becoming increasingly beautiful and well-appointed. Construction work is being carried out in the city on a broad scale, and its architecture is improving. Large public buildings, expressive in their design and architecture, have been constructed. The appearance and layout of apartment buildings, schools and children's establishments have improved. Many city roads have been improved and a belt highway, new overpasses and pedestrian underpasses have been constructed. A program to make the city more green is being implemented successfully. In short, comrades, before our very eyes our beloved Baku is becoming better and finer. (tumultuous applause)

The economy of Baku and all its rayons is developing at a fast pace. In the past 5 years the industrial potential of the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan increased by 42 percent. Major new enterprises have been constructed in the electrical equipment, radio equipment, light and other industrial sectors. Such modern industrial giants equipped with the very latest equipment and technology as the air conditioner manufacturing plant and the major ELOU-AVT oil refinery complex are nowadays determining the nature of the changes occurring in industry throughout Azerbaijan and are shaping its future. Dozens of oil refineries, and plants in the machinebuilding, instrument-building, electrical equipment, light, food and other industrial sectors have been fundamentally modernized, retooled and expanded and today virtually constitute new production facilities.

Leninskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Azizbekovskiy and Kirovskiy rayons, which comprise the Baku Leninskiy Electoral Okrug in the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, are among the oldest rayons in Baku. The Sabunchey, Balakhanov, Surakhanov and other oil deposits have been exploited for more than 100 years. It was here that the multinational Baku proletariat was created and the Baku bolshevik organization was born. It was from here that the flames of revolutionary battles repeatedly enveloped Baku and were reflected throughout Russia. Your grandfathers and fathers, comrades, were among those who defended Soviet power in Azerbaijan, forged the republic's labor fame in the first 5-year plans, fought selflessly in the Great Patriotic War and insured victory over the enemy in the rear, by producing Baku oil. (applause) Your heroic, valiant labor has helped to develop Baku's economy and culture at all stages of socialist and communist building. And today we note with great gratitude the worthy contribution of working people of Leninskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Azizbekovskiy and Kirovskiy rayons to the Order of Lenin award to the capital of Azerbaijan. (tumultuous applause)

The example of your rayons--the oldest in Baku--shows particularly graphically the tremendous changes which have taken place in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans and since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections. [paragraph continues]

On the eve of our meeting today, with Comrade A.G. Kerimov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom, and Comrade A.Yu. Mamedov, chairman of Baku Gorispolkom, I visited many new and old enterprises in your rayons and met and talked with the people. What can I say, comrades? I formed very good impressions from these visits. I am gratified by the people's mood, the labor and political enthusiasm in the collectives, and every working person's lofty concept of his duty, devotion to communist ideals, loyalty to the Baku proletariat's traditions and great desire to work even better and to do everything to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. (applause)

The fundamental changes which have taken place within a brief period in industrial enterprises are gratifying. It could be said that the Bakinskiy Barochiy plant--one of the oldest machinebuilding plants in the city--which we visited is currently undergoing a rebirth. In recent years new buildings, fitted with modern equipment, have been constructed and new technology has been assimilated there.

The Dzerzhinskiy machinebuilding plant and the Bakelektrovtomat plant have also changed. The machinebuilding plant in Azizbekovskiy Rayon has been substantially expanded. One cannot help noting the improved quality of construction, reconstruction and modernization work, which meets modern technical standards. Evidently our construction, design and installation workers are using actively and in a businesslike way the experience accumulated in constructing and commissioning the Baku air conditioner manufacturing plant and are skillfully applying and augmenting it.

The Khyrdalan meat and dairy processing complex, which we also visited, was built to a good standard in a short time. It is a modern enterprise in which the main production processes are mechanized and automated. It was pleasant to meet with the young but already large collective at the enterprise, which was constructed only recently. Leaders of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy industry as well as the Kirovskiy Raykom acted correctly in showing prompt concern for training cadres and creating the collective. We hope that this new enterprise will work at a steady pace and produce high-quality output. (applause)

The industrial changes in your rayons are having profound social and economic consequences. Nowadays tens of thousands of working people are working in new and modernized enterprises under conditions of high production standards. Their skills, standard of knowledge and material prosperity have improved. The enterprises have good workers' restaurants and hostels, provide working people with the opportunity to stay in sanatoriums and leisure centers, provide their children with travel passes to visit pioneer camps and much else besides.

In the past 5 years in Leninskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Azizbekovskiy and Kirovskiy rayons new residential districts have been created, and hundreds of thousands of square meters of housing as well as trade centers, clubs, sports complexes, houses of culture, movie theaters, hospitals and clinics have been constructed. There are well-appointed housing areas, roads, squares, beaches and sanatoriums. The rayons' water supplies have improved substantially. Recently I visited several districts and inspected new projects, houses and hostels and visited new apartments. I must say that there have been many gratifying changes in the life of working people in your rayons. The standard of construction of housing, social establishments, hostels, and trade and services projects has improved. The people I had occasion to meet are content with the life and conditions created for them and mostly expressed satisfaction with how voters' instructions have been implemented in the past period. (applause)

Comrades, much other information could be cited, attesting to the great positive changes in the life of working people in your rayons. Speakers at the meeting of labor collective representatives have spoken of this today with satisfaction and gratitude. At the same time, the speeches by Comrades Eymulliy Ragimov, Sara Vezirova, Yuriy Kurakin, Viktor Iskenderov, Rukhsara Ibadova, Yuriy Akopov and Marina Konovalova contained many new instructions and wishes testifying to a steady increase in our working people's demands and requirements. And this is undoubtedly a positive factor. I can say in reply that I am obliged to take all possible measures to implement voters' instructions in order to satisfy more fully the demands of working people in your rayons, the city of Baku and all of Azerbaijan. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) Here it must be said outright that there are still many shortcomings and unresolved questions over which working people are fully justified in continuing to feel concern. The most acute issue in satisfying working people's requirements continues to be housing. In the past 5 years much has been done to resolve this issue. In your rayons alone 560,000 square meters of housing have been constructed and 2,400 families have been resettled in new housing areas from basements, industrial sites and gas-affected areas. Recently we visited a new nine-story building on the Razin development. I must say it is a fine building. It has just been opened and it is gratifying that many people who have received bright and spacious three, four and five-room apartments were resettled here from basements and temporary huts and from places affected by gas. People spoke of their new homes with great joy and gratitude, and this gave us tremendous satisfaction. (tumultuous applause)

At the same time there are still many buildings in gas industry areas which are old and not very suitable for housing. Most of these belong to the Azneft and Kasphorneftgazprom associations and the republic's Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and mostly working people of those departments live there. However, leaders of the above associations and ministry are not doing their duty sufficiently well; not only are they failing to increase, they are even reducing the volume of housing construction. This and the whole range of serious shortcomings in constructing and distributing housing in the city were mentioned at the 43d Baku party conference. The conference instructed the association and ministry leaders to take most resolute measures to increase housing construction for Baku's inhabitants. And we are confident that the Baku party organization's demand will be successfully implemented. (applause)

Housing construction in Baku requires intensified attention from all city organizations and appropriate republic organizations and primarily from Baku Gorkom and Gorispolkom. Up to 24,000 square meters of housing are due to be constructed by the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan in the ninth residential district, the Razin, Buzovna and Artem developments and Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon. And leaders of the rayons, city and the construction and contract organizations must insure that they are commissioned fully and promptly.

It must be said that, in addition to expanding old residential areas, new residential areas will be created in the immediate future. Long-term plans provide for their comprehensive construction so that, as well as housing, they will include educational, health care, cultural, trade and consumer projects and children's preschool establishments. The largest will be the housing development in the Serebrovskiy District, Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon, where there are plans to construct 9-12 floor buildings with a total area of about 1 million square meters. More than 80,000 people will receive well-appointed apartments there. More than 500,000 square meters of housing will be constructed in the Baladzhara development. A housing development with a total area of 170,000 square meters will be constructed in the southeast part of the Kirov District.

As you see, comrades, these are big plans. Implementing them will largely solve the housing problem in your rayons. And all steps must be taken to insure that these plans are fully implemented. (applause)

We know, comrades, that the problem of supplying water to Azizbekovskiy Rayon, the Balakhana, Zabrat, Ramana and Kyurdakhana districts in Leninskiy Rayon and some other places has still not been fully solved. And this question has justifiably been raised here. Measures to change the situation are being taken and more capital investments have been allocated for this purpose. The construction of a second phase of the large-capacity Kurinskiy water pipeline, whose first stage is due for commissioning in 1981, will begin this year at a cost of R177 million. The commissioning of the first stage will substantially increase the city's water supply. But this does not mean that we have no other resources for improving water supplies. It is essential primarily to use your experience--and, it must be said, it is good experience, particularly in Azizbekovskiy Rayon--of using existing wells and drilling artesian wells. It is just as important to regulate the supply of water along existing pipelines and, most important, to use it more economically and purposefully, especially for production needs.

I would like to direct your attention to yet another question. The significance of Apsheron as a resort area of all-union significance is growing annually. Pirshagi-Goradil is currently undergoing intensive development as a leisure area. The creation of resort and health complexes at Apsheron is in prospect. In all, there are plans to locate there sanatoriums accommodating 6,300 people, leisure centers and guest houses for 23,000 people, pioneer camps for 59,000 children and children's sanatoriums with 67,000 places.

The construction of the sanatoriums and complexes will be undertaken by trade unions, union and republic ministries and departments, enterprises and establishments. Naturally, rayon and city organizations and all working people in Baku must take an active and interested part in creating resort areas. A plan providing for practical assistance in carrying out construction and installation work in the areas, the advance training of cadres to work in the sanatoriums and measures to receive and cater for the many thousands of new guests in our city must be drawn up in good time.

Speaking at the celebrations in Baku, Leonid Ilich said: "Soviet Azerbaijan was the cradle of the country's oil-producing and refining industry and the forge of our oil-worker cadres.... Today too Azerbaijan is making a weighty contribution to the motherland's fuel and energy supply. Let us hope that this contribution will become even greater through the efforts of the republic's working people." The party organizations and all working people in your rayons, which today produce almost 70 percent of the entire output of the republic's oil industry, have an important role in resolving this crucial task advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Before the end of 1980 Azizbekovskiy Rayon must increase oil extraction by 200,000 tons and gas output by 1 billion cubic meters. In order to resolve this task collectives at the Imeni XXII Syezda KPSS and the Imeni 50-Letiya SSSR oil extraction administrations and at Artemneftegaz must press ahead with drilling wells and assimilating new oil and gas deposits in known promising fields in the Caspian, and improve the exploitation of deposits in the Neftyanyye Kamin region.

Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon has real potential for increasing oil production and stabilizing gas extraction, and there are large reserves in Leninskiy and Kirovskiy rayons. Specialists believe that up to 1,000 wells could be drilled to extract a substantial amount of the residual oil in the old Leninneft, Ordzhonikidzeneft and Kirovneft fields. It is the duty of leaders of the oil extracting administrations and the Azneft association to insure the implementation of the measures outlined.

Again it is necessary to speak of the importance of improving the standard of production work in the oilfields. The overwhelming majority of them are dirty and untidy. Much fuel is wasted because of defects and neglect in collecting and transporting oil. It is essential to eliminate useless journeys in the oilfields, to boldly switch to derrickless exploitation, and to reduce oil losses to a minimum. This will also help to prevent environmental pollution.

Concern for the steady development of the Azerbaijan oil industry--one of the main industries in the republic--makes it necessary to talk about the oilworkers' tasks and potential. The indicators of our oil refinery workers, petroleum and other chemists and collectives at dozens of enterprises whose main raw material is oil and gas depend on the smooth, efficient work of oil extraction workers. And we are confident that the oilworkers, whom the people justifiably call the guardsmen of the Azerbaijan working class, will cope honorably with the crucial tasks entrusted to them. (tumultuous applause)

The machinebuilding sector is one of the leading industrial sectors in Leninskiy, Azizbekovskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy and Kirovskiy rayons. Suffice it to say that 55 percent of the entire output of the republic's petroleum machinebuilding sector, that is, of the Soyuzneftemash association, is accounted for by enterprises located in your rayons.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee 27 July 1978 resolution "On the Results of Examining Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Proposals Concerning the Development of Certain Industrial Sectors in the Republic 1976-1980," a broad program of construction and modernization work at enterprises of the oil refining industry and the petroleum machinebuilding, instrument building, electrical equipment and radio equipment sectors is being implemented in the republic. Many of these enterprises are located in Leninskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Azizbekovskiy and Kirovskiy rayons.

Questions connected with construction and modernization work at enterprises must be kept constantly at the center of attention by raykoms and soviet ispolkoms, which must monitor the progress and quality of work at those enterprises, actively engage in training skilled cadres for them and insure the prompt assimilation of new and modernized capacities.

Rayon organizations must show greater concern for the future, must pose and resolve economic and social questions more actively and boldly, and must show initiative, enterprise and persistence in everything connected with people's vital needs and with improving their working and leisure conditions.

More attention must be devoted to the sphere of services for the population--trade, public catering, consumer services, the work of municipal and housing institutions, city transport and health care organs, that is, the activity of those organizations called upon to satisfy people's demands. Despite the successes achieved there are still many shortcomings here and various kinds of abuses, which arouse justified reproaches and complaints among the working people. [paragraph continues]

Yet the territory of a rayon--and this is even more true of a residential district--is not large. Every spot is visible, and there is nowhere to hide. And if working people continue to complain of disorders in the services sphere, that means that rayon party, soviet and administrative organs are still not devoting the necessary attention to this very important work sector.

We believe that the struggle against shortcomings in services to the population, as well as that against all abuses of official positions, violations of Soviet laws, bribery, embezzlement of socialist property, and manifestations of bourgeois narrowmindedness and a private property, consumerist attitude to society, against everything which is the opposite of communist morality, is an important and permanent direction in our work. Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs must occupy themselves more actively with these problems and mobilize the broad masses of the working people more fully to resolve them. But in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our struggle we must wage it on a united front, on the offensive, in every sector. An important role in this belongs to the public, to the activity of every communist and every working person, to his civic awareness, implacability and intolerance toward everything alien to communist morality and toward all shortcomings which prevent people from living and working peacefully. (tumultuous applause) We believe that the fewer indifferent people and the more people who are active in civil life we have, the more rapidly and better we will cope with this work. Great significance in this sphere is attached to improving our ideological work and the moral education of the working people and to establishing an active life posture in our people's awareness. (applause)

Dear comrades! In 1979 our republic is faced with great and crucial tasks. These are defined by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches there and at the Baku celebrations. At the same time these party documents indicate ways and means of fulfilling socioeconomic development plans for the fourth year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Our main aim, as demanded by the party, is to steadily improve production efficiency and the quality of all work. It is to this end that the socialist pledges of the republic's working people for 1979 are directed--pledges ratified by a meeting of the party and economic aktiv and published in the press.

In industry we must insure a high production growth rate and achieve the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges by every enterprise in terms of all technical and economic indicators. Our duty is to mobilize labor collectives to fulfill the production growth rate targets for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan in 3 years and 4 months, and to fulfill the 5-year plan targets by the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan. (tumultuous applause)

Agricultural workers are faced with the important task of exceeding last year's record indicators for the production and procurement of all types of crop growing and livestock products. The conditions and potentials for this exist in every rayon, on every farm. Their skillful exploitation, the widespread application of the achievements of agronomical science and leading practice, and the maximum introduction of machinery in fieldwork and particularly in stockraising--that is the basis for the further intensification of agricultural production.

In 1979 our construction workers are faced with assimilating capital investments and fulfilling construction and installation work on a much greater scale than last year. They must insure the timely commissioning of new enterprises and production capacities, reduce construction time and improve the quality of construction work in every way, particularly in housing, improve labor organization and improve the operation of the entire construction process.

Equally important problems face workers in the services sphere, where it is necessary to improve the standard of work, extend the material base, increase the quantity of services to the population, and actively eradicate negative phenomena.

The struggle to fulfill plans and socialist pledges for 1979 is a matter for all party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs, all labor collectives and every working person. (applause) For this struggle to be effective and efficient, we must above all overcome the serious shortcomings in the economy pointed out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev when he spoke in Baku. This refers to the need to mobilize and skillfully exploit reserves which exist in industry, agriculture and capital construction, to significantly improve the quality of products, and to exercise caution in using metal, fuel, electricity, and all material, financial and labor resources. We must do everything to improve management and administration methods and strengthen organization and coordination in all sectors of social production.

As was demanded by the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, it is necessary to persistently improve the forms and methods of organizational and mass political work by party organizations and make it as concrete, businesslike and flexible as possible.

We must continue to improve the whole complex of work in the selection, distribution and education of cadres based on strict observance of Leninist principles and resolutely oppose the appointment to leading work of persons who are incompetent, unpromising and--even worse--unworthy. We must do everything to intensify exactingness toward cadres, increase their responsibility, and strengthen party, state and plan discipline.

In fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for the party organization and all working people of Azerbaijan, relying on the rich experience we have accumulated, we will resolutely eliminate shortcomings and increase the activity of workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia in the struggle to implement economic and social development plans. (tumultuous applause)

January's positive results testify to the real potentials for achieving this. From the first month of the year a high industrial production growth rate was adopted--8.5 percent as against 7.8 percent planned. In most enterprises qualitative production indicators improved. In the fields intensive preparation for spring fieldwork is taking place. Stockmen are taking steps to insure the successful completion of livestock wintering.

In response to the CPSU Central Committee address the Azerbaijan working people have unanimously resolved to make 1979 a year of shock labor and to launch socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole. (tumultuous applause)

Permit me, comrades, to express confidence that the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia of Azerbaijan, by voting unanimously on the day of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of communists and nonparty people, will again demonstrate their loyalty to the cause of October, to the party's cause, their determination to implement the 25th CPSU Congress plans and their desire to live, work and struggle in a Leninist, communist way. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Long live our mighty motherland--the USSR! (tumultuous applause)

Glory to the great Soviet people! (tumultuous applause)

Long live Lenin's party, confidently leading the Soviet people toward the victory of communism! (tumultuous, prolonged applause. All stand. Shouts of greeting in honor of the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev).

Present at the meeting were members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau K.M. Bagirov, V.S. Krasilnikov, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev, and K.A. Khalilov, candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau I.N. Askerov, Z.I. Guseynova and G.Sh. Efendiyev, and CPSU Central Committee executive V.A. Alekseyev.

In conclusion a concert was given by Azerbaijan artists.

Grishin in Moscow

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[Unattributed report on V.V. Grishin meeting with voters: "Selfless Labor Is the Foundation of Our Success"]

[Text] The Moscow working people are approaching the USSR Supreme Soviet elections in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. In response to the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR and the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution on the results of all-union socialist competition to improve production efficiency and output quality and to successfully fulfill the 1978 plan, the capitals' labor collectives are seeking to mark the festival of socialist democracy with new accomplishments. Increasing use is being made to this end of the experience of competition pacemakers awarded Challenge Red Banners. They include Moscow's Perovskiy Rayon.

On 14 February Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union candidate deputy for this okrug, met with the voters in Peovskiy Electoral Okrug in the Searchlight plant Palace of Culture.

The meeting was opened by I.N. Samokhin, first secretary of the Perovskiy party raykom.

With great enthusiasm the meeting elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The candidate deputy's agent A.V. Bryskin, electric locomotive driver at the Moscow-Sortirovochnaya locomotive depot, talked about V.V. Grishin's life and urged voters to vote unanimously on voting day, 4 March, for candidates of the unbreakable bloc of communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was then addressed by T.V. Vorobey, chief of the rayon People's Education Section; N.N. Grechikhin, lathe operator at the commercial machine building plant; V.V. Popov, experimental plant production chief and deputy secretary of the Scientific Research Institute of the tire industry party committee; L.M. Koroleva, commodity expert at the Perovskiy department store, and others.

The meeting participants expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for their constant concern for Moscow working people and for the transformation of the capital into a model communist city.

The speakers noted that our people's majestic accomplishments, the confident economic, scientific and cultural upsurge, the growth of Soviet people's well-being and the implementation of the peace program are a consistent embodiment of the outlines of the 25th CPSU Congress. The meeting participants warmly and unanimously approved the party's domestic and foreign policy and the purposeful practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The capital's Perovskiy Rayon is a clear example of this. By the first anniversary of the USSR Constitution more than 8,000 workers had fulfilled the targets for the first 3 years of the 5-Year Plan, 1,500 had fulfilled 4-year targets and 192 had fulfilled 5-year plans. Socialist competition for the fulfillment of personal 5-year targets by the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth is becoming increasingly widespread. More and more competition participants are planning to complete plans for the first quarter by 4 March--the day of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

In the first 3 years of the 5-Year Plan industrial output in the rayon increased by 18.8 percent and labor productivity by 18.9 percent. Some R23 million worth of output was produced in excess of the planned target. Some 1,200 new types of articles were assimilated and 24 were awarded the state seal of quality. Some R4.5 million worth of cultural, consumer and household goods were manufactured in excess of the plan.

Under the leadership of party organizations Perovskiy Rayon labor collectives are implementing concrete measures to further improve socialist competition in accordance with the tasks arising out of the decisions of the party Central Committee July and November (1978) Plenums and the speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs are doing a great deal of work aimed at transforming Perovskiy Rayon into a model rayon. Two enterprises--the searchlight plant and the Moscow-Sortirovochnaya locomotive depot have been awarded the title of model enterprises.

The rayon is confidently fulfilling socioeconomic development plans and is successfully solving questions relating to urban development, provision of amenities and planting of urban greenery and is constantly improving working people's labor, everyday and leisure conditions.

Since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections 8 schools have been constructed in the rayon along with 2 vocational and technical schools; 41 stores and 29 public catering enterprises have been opened. Some 68 consumer services enterprises have been commissioned. A general hospital for 1,200 patients is being constructed in Veshnyaki-Vladychina. Some 503,000 square meters of housing have been commissioned.

A subway is being constructed in the rayon. The planning of a Pioneers' palace is nearing completion. Thousands of trees and shrubs have been planted in the rayon, which is now one of the most verdant and best kept rayons in Moscow.

The speaker talked about the Moscow city party organization's great organizational and political work and the activity of the capital's soviets and trade unions aimed at improving social production efficiency and improving Muscovites' labor, everyday and leisure conditions.

The speaker stressed that the working people of the capital's Perovskiy Rayon, like Muscovites in general, are fully committed to increasing their contribution to the successful implemention of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and to the implementation of the task of transforming Moscow into a model communist city and intend to continue to march in the vanguard of those competiting for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of targets and pledges for 1979 and for the 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Warmly greeted by the meeting participants, V.V. Grishin delivered a speech.

Dear comrades!

Permit me first of all to thank the collectives of the Searchlight plant, the Moscow-Sortirovochnaya depot and the Scientific Research Institute of the tire industry and all working people of Perovskiy Rayon for nominating me as their USSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy.

The great trust invested in me is due entirely to our great Leninist party which is confidently leading the Soviet people to communism.

I am deeply touched by the warm words about me uttered by Igor Nikolayevich Samokhin, Aleksey Vasilyevich Bryksin, Taisiya Vasilyevna Vorobey, Nikolay Nikolayevich Grechikhin, Vitaliy Vasilyevich Popov, Lyudmila Mikhaylovna Koroleva and others. Permit me to express to them my profound thanks for their high evaluation of my labor and for their good wishes.

I want to assure you that I will continue to devote all my strength to the cause of the Communist Party, the cause of the struggle for the happiness of the Soviet people and for the further prosperity of our great motherland.

Comrades!

The USSR Supreme Soviet elections, which are being held for the first time under the conditions of the new USSR Constitution, will be a major event in the life of our people, will serve the cause of the further cohesion of Soviet society and will contribute to the successful solution of the tasks of communist building.

The election preparations have given rise to a new upsurge in political and labor activity among Soviet people aimed at the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. The election meetings are a nationwide discussion of the very important questions of our life. Observations and proposals emerge from the meetings aimed at further improving the work of state, economic and social organizations. The election campaign has demonstrated with renewed force the people's close cohesion around the party and the working people's undivided support for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the practical activity of its Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a loyal Leninist and outstanding politician and statesman.

Workers, kolkhoz members, technical engineering workers, employees and students--all the country's voters--were tremendously enthusiastic in naming Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as their first candidate deputy at the forthcoming USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

This was a striking manifestation of the masses' high assessment of his tireless activity for the sake of communism and peace, the further comprehensive development of our country and the improvement of the people's well-being. It was with a sense of pride and joy that Muscovites reacted to Leonid Ilich's agreement to stand for the USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow, in Baumanskiy Okrug.

Comrades!

The CPSU is approaching the elections to the supreme organ of state power in a tight-knit bloc with nonparty people embodying the unbreakable unity of party and people. This unity is the source of all our achievements and the guarantee of new victories for communism.

As you know, the CPSU Central Committee adopted an election appeal to voters and all citizens of the USSR which expounded the party's politicial platform, determined the prospects of the further development of Soviet society and reflected the main results of the country's development over the past 4 years. The AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee appealed to the voters.

The period since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections has been marked by outstanding events in the country's life such as the 25th CPSU Congress, the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Great October. They were a convincing demonstration of the Soviet power's worldwide historic achievements, the triumpth of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the unquestionable advantages of socialism and communism which have an absolute monopoly on the future of mankind.

In implementating the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses our people have achieved major successes in the development of production forces. Through their labor Soviet people have created a gigantic production potential making it possible to insure dynamic economic development and the constant growth of the people's well-being and to strengthen the country's defense.

In 1974-1978 industrial output was 40 percent higher than in the preceding 5-year period. Around four-fifths of the increase resulted from increased labor productivity. Some 1,344 major enterprises were commissioned. The party is consistently implementing a course toward developing the sectors which determine technical progress, toward strengthening the fuel and energy base and creating large territorial production complexes above all in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East.

The achievements of science and technology are being actively introduced into production and enterprises are being modernized and reequipped on an advanced technical basis. More than 16,000 new types of industrial output have gone into series production.

Agriculture is developing steadily. The amount of power available to agricultural labor has increased 1.5 times and land chemicalization and reclamation is being carried out on a large scale. A big victory was achieved in 1978 in farming--235 million tons of grain were harvested for the first time. A good basis was created for the development of livestock raising.

The successful development of social production and improvement of its efficiency made it possible to improve the working people's living standard. Since the last elections real per capita incomes have risen by 20 percent. The average wage of workers and employees has risen by 19 percent and kolkhoz members' pay has increased by 26 percent. Pensions have improved. Per capita payments out of public consumption funds have increased from R312 to R404 per annum.

Large-scale housing construction is being carried out and the network of hospitals and health centers, resorts, houses of leisure and boarding houses is being expanded.

The country's scientific potential has increased and education and culture are developing steadily.

The interests of the people are paramount in the Communist Party's activity. The basis of its program is concern for the fullest satisfaction of Soviet people's growing material and cultural needs. This is the supreme aim of socialist production. The further growth of its efficiency, work quality, the steady improvement of all sectors of the national economy have been and still are the main element of the party's economic strategy.

Attaching tremendous significance to ideological work and the molding of the new man--active builder of communism--the party states in its appeal to the people that it will continue to work tirelessly on the comprehensive development of the individual, the constant improvement of ideological education and the further flourishing of the country's spiritual life.

Unflagging attention is paid to questions relating to the sociopolitical development of our society, the improvement of democracy and the widespread involvement of the masses in running state affairs.

The unbreakable alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia, constituting the social basis of the USSR, is growing stronger and stronger. The process of the rapprochement of all classes and social groups continues, the social homogeneity of our society is growing and its moral and political unity is growing steadily stronger.

The party's Leninist nationalities policy, based on the ideas of Soviet patriotism and internationalism, is being consistently implemented. The Communist Party will continue to pursue the line toward comprehensively developing and drawing together the country's nations and nationalities and strengthening the great and inviolable friendship of the brother people, our united and powerful Soviet Union.

True reality fully demonstrates the significance for working people of socialist democracy, which insures genuine people's power and social justice. It has unquestionable advantages over the false and hypocriticial democracy of the exploiter system. "While property remains in the hands of the capitalists any democracy will be merely a bourgeois dictatorship in a hypocriticial disguise," Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote.

Socialism alone guarantees civil and political equality and true freedom of the individual. The new USSR Constitution, which enshrined in legislative form the gains of developed socialism, substantially widened and enriched citizens' socioeconomic, political and individual rights.

The soviets are increasingly embodying in their activity the democratism of our system. Millions of working people are being schooled in state management in the soviets. The adoption of the new constitution elevated the work of the soviets to a higher level, and their role in solving matters relating to economic and cultural building is constantly increasing.

The party regards it as its duty to continue to comprehensively increase the activeness of soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, all mass organizations and labor collectives, develop criticism and self-criticism, carefully take into account public opinion, be sensitive to working people's needs and requirements and strengthen discipline, legality and law and order everywhere. To Soviet people rights are inseparable from duties, freedom from civic responsibility and individual interests from social interests.

The party Central Committee appeal talks about shortcomings and unresolved problems. There must be a significant improvement in capital construction, the country's growing demand for metal, fuel and agricultural produce must be satisfied more fully, transport work must be improved, planning, technological and labor discipline must be strengthened, economy measures must be observed in all things and labor productivity and production efficiency must be increased. The demand for certain foodstuffs and industrial goods is not yet being fully met and there must be a further improvement in the quality of output, a wider range and an improvement in consumer services. The party and state are seeking to solve these problems and are adopting measures to provide the working people with more of the kind of goods and services they require.

The ways of solving these and other socioeconomic problems were laid down at the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) Plenums, at the last USSR Supreme Soviet session and in the works and speeches by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Communist Party sees it as its task to fully realize the potential of developed socialism and urges all Soviet people to participate actively in the struggle for the effective utilization of society's economic, scientific and technical and spiritual potential and to constantly increase its contribution to the further flourishing of our motherland and its victorious advance toward communism.

Peace is a necessary condition for the implementation of the party's program aims. As it approaches the elections the CPSU again states its unyielding determination to do everything necessary in order to provide peaceful conditions for communist building. The Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy is a product of the very essence of our socialist state. The party Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are persistently implementing the peace program set forth by the 25th CPSU Congress and the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence approved by the 25th CPSU Congress, strengthening friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries and proletarian soldiarity with working people throughout the world, giving fraternal assistance to oppressed people and keeping a close eye on the intrigues of the imperialists and their accomplices.

All this insures a steady change in the correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of socialism.

However, the forces of imperialism and reaction are still a serious danger. They possess a powerful economic and military potential; they have means of ideologically influencing the masses and are actively utilizing them to wage anticommunist, anti-Soviet propaganda and build up arms.

The adventurist, aggressive policy of the Beijing leaders, steeped in the spirit of nationalism, which aims to split the international communist movement and socialist community, is doing great damage to the cause of socialism and the people's anti-imperialist struggle. In their brazen anti-Sovietism they are closely alining themselves with the most reactionary circles of imperialism.

In short, the international situation is complex and it demands of the Soviet Union and fraternal countries of socialism vigilance and constant attention to foreign policy questions.

Since the last elections our party and state have waged a persistent struggle against attempts to exacerbate the international situation and reverse the course of history, bringing back the cold war. As is known, the Soviet Union has advanced a complex of constructive proposals aimed at strengthening universal peace, deepening detente, ending the arms race and effecting disarmament and consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Our party states that it will continue to advocate broad international cooperation and the cohesion of all present-day progressive forces in the interests of peace and social progress.

While consistently implementing a peace-loving foreign policy, the Communist Party and Soviet state are at the same time paying unflagging attention to strengthening the country's defense might and its heroic armed forces are vigilantly guarding the gains of socialism and to insuring peaceful conditions for the building of communism.

In appealing to the citizens of our country to vote unanimously at the forthcoming Supreme Soviet elections for candidates of the bloc of communists and nonparty people and to demonstrate loyalty to the cause of October and the cause of the party the CPSU Central Committee states that the Communist Party will always serve the people devotedly and will struggle tirelessly for the happiness of Soviet people, for the prosperity of the beloved motherland and for peace and communism.

The CPSU Central Committee appeal was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm by all working people. Muscovites, like all other Soviet people, are declaring their ardent support for and approval of our party's domestic and foreign policy and its election platform and their desire to make a fitting labor contribution to the implementation of the plans for communist building. The Soviet people are well aware that our party's words never conflict with its actions. There is no doubt that the program for the further comprehensive development of Soviet society which the party is presenting at the election will be fulfilled.

Comrades!

Our achievements in implementing the CPSU's policy, in economic, scientific and cultural development and in improving the working people's well-being and strengthening the country's defense capability are the result of the labor of millions of workers, kolkhoz members and members of the intelligentsia.

Muscovites have made a substantial contribution to the successes in communist building. The capital's working people completed the ninth 5-Year Plan and all the annual plans for the elapsed period ahead of schedule and are ahead of the fulfillment schedule for the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

Their labor is highly rated by the motherland. Every year Moscow is awarded Challenge Red Banners for successes in all-union socialist competition. And for the 1978 results the capital has once again been awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner. Banners have also been awarded to Baumanskiy and Perovskiy rayons and to 95 enterprises and organizations in the city.

Permit me cordially to congratulate all Moscovites, working people and the rayons and enterprises which have received awards on their big success and to wish them new labor accomplishments.

Permit me to express profound gratitutde to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Government for the high evaluation of Muscovites' contribution to the fulfillment of plans for the socioeconomic development of our motherland.

Since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections industrial production at Moscow enterprises has risen by 29.6 percent. And the sectors determining scientific and technical progress have developed at increasing preferential rates. For example, instrument making output has increased by 67 percent, machine tool building output by 46 percent and motor vehicle building output by 39 percent. The light and food industry sectors have been further developed, output having increased by 10.2 and 12.7 percent respectively.

Considerable successes were also achieved in 1978 in the fulfillment of the plan for economic and social development. Industrial output increased by 4 percent compared with the planned 2.3 percent, and labor productivity increased by 3.5 percent compared with the planned 1.8 percent. As in previous years, all enterprises fulfilled the plan for sale of output and labor productivity.

Active work is being done to improve output quality. Since the beginning of the 10th 5-Year Plan production of top-quality articles has doubled. At present 4,500 types of articles produced bear the seal of quality.

Moscow industry has been developed on the basis of the modernization and technical reequipping of enterprises and the introduction of new technology. In the 1974-1978 period capital investments in the development and improvement of production amounted to R3.6 billion.

New fixed production capital worth R3.3 billion has been introduced. Some 14 enterprises, mainly light and food industry enterprises have been constructed and 307 very important production projects have been commissioned. Over 600 plants and factories, shops, sections and production units have been comprehensively mechanized and automated, around 1,600 mechanized flow and automated lines have been introduced and 35,000 pieces of highly productive equipment have been installed.

Plans are being fulfilled in scientific research and planning and design organizations. There have been many important inventions and discoveries. The creative labor of the capital's scientists contributes to further progress in all spheres of knowledge, to the development of production and solution of socioeconomic problems.

All types of transport have been further developed. Plans are being successfully fulfilled on the Moscow railroad and in water transport and at Moscow civil aviation enterprises. At the Moscow main administration for motor vehicle transport the volume of freight shipments last year was 30 percent above the 1973 level. Urban passenger transport improved its services to the public. The length of the subway was increased by 24 kilometers. In 1978 the Kaluzhsko-Rizhskiy line was extended from the exhibition of national economic achievements to Medvedkova. Some 155 kilometers of trolleybus lines were constructed or modernized. Some 76 new bus, trolleybus and streetcar routes were established and 118 existing routes were extended.

Communications facilities continued to develop. Some 31 automatic telephone exchanges were constructed and more than 700,000 telephones were installed. Most of the telephone network development took place in areas of mass housing development: in Orekhov-Borisov, Belyayev-Bogorodskiy, Bibirev, Veshnyaki-Vladychina, Otradnyy and others.

An extensive construction program has been carried out in Moscow since the last elections. Capital investments in the city's economy have totaled around R15 billion. Some 4.4 million square meters of industrial production areas have been commissioned. A total of 24 million square meters of housing, school buildings for 105,000 students and preschool institutions for 78,000 children have been constructed. Some 40 hospital buildings containing 9,600 beds and 74 health centers have been commissioned.

Construction workers have put up many unique buildings. They include the TASS building, the oncological center on the Kashirkiy highway, the movie and concert hall in Veshnyaki-Vladychina, the Lenin Komsomol motor vehicle plant palace of culture, the new central department store and the Moskva Hotel, the first phase of the state picture gallery, the Sofiya and Novorossiysk movie theaters, the hotel complex in Volkhonka-Zil and others.

A number of engineering installations have been commissioned which have considerably increased the capacity of water and sewerage stations. They include the first phase of the Vazuzskaya hydraulic engineering system and the mighty Kuryanovskaya aeration station. Five traffic intersections have been constructed, as have nine overpasses and about 6 million square meters of improved thoroughfares.

By the 1980 Olympic Games 78 large projects alone will have been constructed or modernized and the first of them have already been commissioned. The construction of Olympic Village, the covered stadium and swimming pool and hotels and the modernization of the Lenin central stadium great sports arena and other installations are largely proceeding on schedule.

The consumer services sphere is developing at a rapid rate in Moscow. In 1974-1978 1,470 new stores, cafes, restaurants and canteens opened. Retail trade turnover increased 31 percent while sales of public catering output increased almost 23 percent. The per capita volume of consumer services increased 18 percent during that period and more than 100 new types of services were introduced.

Much work has been carried out to expand the network of treatment, preventive and sanitation institutions and to improve the population's medical services. The amount of medical apparatus and equipment in hospitals and polyclinics has increased considerably. The creation of the "medical first aid" scientific and practical association has contributed to improving emergency aid for the sick.

Constant attention is paid to environmental protection. Considerable work has been carried out to clean the channels of the Moskva, Yauza and Setun rivers. In the last 4 years R234 million has been spent on constructing purification installations and other conservation facilities. As a result, the amount of untreated effluent discharged into the city's reservoirs in 1978 decreased by 10 million cubic meters compared with 1974. The discharge of household sewage has been ended. Now 99 percent of effluent is treated. And 1,940 dust and gas removal installations with a total capacity of 18 million cubic meters per hour have been constructed or modernized in industrial enterprises. All this has helped to considerably improve the city environment.

Summing up the results of the capital's development in the last 4 years, it can be said that, thanks to the constant assistance of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, considerable progress has been achieved in this period in every sector of the city economy and an important step forward has been taken in transforming Moscow into a model communist city.

At the same time shortcomings exist in the development of the capital's economy. Industry is not everywhere making rational use of production capital and certain enterprises are working only spasmodically. A number of plants and factories poorly solve the questions of modernization and the technical reequipping of production. Rolling stock idle time occurs in transport. Labor productivity is increasing only slowly in construction and efforts and resources are fragmented. There are also many defects and unused reserves in other sectors of the economy. All these shortcomings must be eliminated.

Comrades:

The USSR Supreme Soviet elections are taking place at a decisive point of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The CPSU Central Committee appeal urges people to intensify in every possible way the struggle to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans and socialist pledges.

Our main task now is to fulfill successfully the 1979 plan and complete the 5-year plan. Much must be done to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum. It is necessary to develop still more widely the competition to raise production efficiency and work quality in every competition of the national economy--the competition whose main directions were defined in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee resolution on the results of the all-union socialist competition in 1978. Party and social organizations' organizational and educational work must be subordinated to the implementation of these tasks.

Muscovites will have to work hard in order to fulfill the plan targets for the remaining 2 years of the current 5-year plan. It is necessary to increase industrial production by 7.1 percent and labor productivity by 7.9 percent.

It is necessary to carry out a complex of work to further raise the technical standards of production on the basis of extensively introducing progressive techniques and the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes and to create and assimilate new types of high-quality industrial output, including consumer goods. New production capacities must be commissioned in enterprises under the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Moscow Gorispolkom.

The plan envisages the further development of transportation and communications and the strengthening of their material and technical base in order to fully satisfy the needs of the national economy and population for transport and communication facilities.

In the next 2 years construction workers must commission apartment blocks with a total area of almost 9 million square meters, 39 general educational schools, children's preschool institutions with more than 35,000 places, 36 hospital blocks with 10,800 beds, 3 movie theaters, 3 children's music schools and many other projects. It is planned to complete the construction of the state picture gallery, the children's musical theater and a number of other buildings and installations.

The construction of more than 12 km of the Kalininskiy subway line up to the Novogireyevo station will be completed in 1979. It is also planned to commission a new station at the intersection of the Gorkovskiy and Krasnopresnenskiy lines. Construction of the Serpukhovskiy subway line will be continued.

Another 225 stores will be commissioned in 1979-1980, including 11 supermarkets, along with 260 public catering enterprises with 58,000 places and 7 high-speed dry-cleaning factories and laundromats.

The city's municipal services will undergo further development. In 1979 it is planned to commission the nearby complete complex of the Kuzminskiy regulating water supply center and in 1980 it is planned to complete the construction of the second phase of the Novo-Zapadnaya waterworks and the modernization of two existing waterworks.

The recent 23d city party conference focused the attention of party organizations and the capital's labor collectives on resolving the focal problems of Moscow's socioeconomic development. These are primarily the constant growth of labor productivity; the introduction of scientific achievements and new equipment and technology; the improvement of the utilization of fixed production capital; and the timely commissioning of new capacities. It is necessary to modernize and technically reequip enterprises within the prescribed deadlines; to reduce the prime cost of output and work and to raise their quality; to implement an extremely strict policy of saving manpower, financial, raw material and fuel and energy resources; and to strengthen discipline and organization in every possible way.

Much still remains to be done to further improve Muscovites' housing conditions, to improve all types of services, to satisfy more fully the demand for consumer goods and to improve the work of public health, education and cultural institutions.

The city party conference materials contain a detailed elaboration of these problems and they have been published so please allow me to forgo dwelling on them in greater detail.

The city's working people are faced with great tasks in 1979. The volume of industrial production must be increased by 3.6 percent and the increase in labor productivity must be at least 4 percent. It is planned to raise the proportion of goods in the top quality category to 20 percent of the total volume of production.

A great program of capital construction has been outlined. The volume of capital investments totals R3.9 billion. More than R4.3 billion of fixed capital will be commissioned in 1979. One of the most important tasks in the current year is to complete the construction of and commission all Olympic facilities.

The socialist pledges envisage completing the output sales plan 26 December and the plan for construction and installation work 28 December, insuring a considerable decrease in the labor-intensiveness and prime cost of output and obtaining more than R130 million of above-plan profit.

Despite certain difficulties, the January plan was fulfilled by 100.7 percent in terms of industrial output and by 101.2 percent in terms of labor productivity growth. Working people in transport and communications, construction and other sectors fulfilled the prescribed targets. It is necessary to insure that the plans for each month continue to be fulfilled by every enterprise and that qualitative indicators improve steadily.

Work to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, the tasks set at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the 23d city party conference resolution and to complete the 10th 5-Year Plan has now been extensively developed in the city. In the course of this work party organizations are seeking to further boost the labor and political activeness of the capital's communists and working people and to enhance the responsibility of every working person for the state of affairs in his sector.

The CPSU Central Committee appeal stresses the importance of insuring that every Soviet person cultivates communist conviction, an active life stance and the readiness, desire and ability to build communism; struggles persistently to raise labor productivity, efficiency and quality, heightens mutual exactingness and responsibility for common concerns and develops a spirit of collectivism and comradeliness; persistently masters knowledge, the achievements of science and technology and leading experience, improves his professional skill and displays initiative and an innovative approach;

Displays in everything a sense of being master of the country, makes rational use of the people's wealth, saves every kilogram of grain, metal and fuel and protects beloved nature.

All party organizations' ideological education work contributes to achieving these aims.

Developed socialist society provides reliable guarantees of the implementation of Soviet people's socioeconomic and political rights. The USSR Constitution writes that the aim of the state is to expand the real opportunities for citizens to employ their creative efforts, capabilities and gifts and for the comprehensive development of the individual.

Like all Soviet people, the capital's working people make wide use of their constitutional rights. Hundreds of thousands of them participate in administering the affairs of the city and their labor collectives and in the activity of the soviets, trade unions, Komsomol and other social organizations.

Moscow's party, soviet and social organizations do a great deal of work to implement the party's social program. The tremendous political significance of this work is determined by the fact that Moscow, the capital of the Soviet state, encapsulates the Soviet way of life and the communist transformations implemented by our people under the leadership of the CPSU.

The 25th party congress pointed out that the formation of communist conviction requires close unity of ideological, political, labor and moral education and consideration of the particular features of different groups of working people. Guided by the congress directions, the gorkom, raykoms and primary party organizations are doing a great deal of work to introduce a comprehensive approach toward solving the problems of education.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's reports and speeches and his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "Virgin Lands," "Urgent Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work," "On the Foreign Policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State," "The Socialist World Is a Triumph of Great Ideas" and others, which are a wonderful contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism, are an active help in strengthening party organizations' ideological activity.

The city party organizations and ideological institutions pay much attention to improving the educational process and to comprehensively resolving educational problems by linking propaganda and mass political work with the implementation of the specific economic, social and political tasks confronting the communists and all the working people of Moscow.

The Marxist-Leninist education of communists and nonparty people is steadily improving and deepening. The effectiveness of important means of ideological and political work such as political agitation and information, lecture propaganda, agitation using visual aids, the press, radio and television and work with people at their homes is increasing. The gorkom and raykoms are seeking to insure that the activity of all these media is well reasoned, answers the questions which perturb people and takes into account their vocational, age and other particular features and general educational training.

People's labor activity is a most important criterion of the effectiveness of ideological education. The duty to work honestly and conscientiously is a fundamental law of our life and an essential condition of the prosperity of every Soviet family and person.

It can definitely be said that our successes and therefore the level of prosperity would have been higher if every working person had done in his sector everything demanded of him and if everything possible and necessary had been done for precise, harmonious work. Of course, a contribution to this must be made by the working conditions themselves and measures to improve the planning, management and organization of work and to improve the system of material and moral incentives.

At the same time it is necessary to carry out systematic ideological and political work to instill a conscientious attitude toward labor and to create an atmosphere in which any manifestation of a neglectful attitude toward one's duty encounters condemnation. In every labor collective there must be an atmosphere of implacability toward violations of public order, thefts of the people's property, absenteeism, drunkenness and indiscipline. In those cases where persuasion fails to have any effect it is necessary to utilize our laws. This is dictated by the interests of our society. The heightening of discipline and responsibility is a considerable reserve for increasing social wealth and implementing our plans.

Questions of ideological and moral education assume particular importance in the contemporary situation, under the conditions of the exacerbated class struggle in the world arena. Our ideological opponents are utilizing increasingly sophisticated ways of influencing the consciousness of Soviet people including Muscovites, of course, and are seeking various kinds of renegades and morally degenerate people. Efforts are made to undermine Soviet people's patriotism, communist conviction and collectivism and to counterpose to our moral and ethical values bourgeois individualism, the private property mentality, moneygrubbing, skepticism and indifference toward social affairs.

It is clear that the intrigues of our ideological opponents are doomed to fail. However, the intensification of these intrigues makes it necessary for all party and social organizations and the ideological aktiv to constantly enhance the effectiveness of communist education and to deal with these questions on a daily basis and comprehensively. It is necessary to instill more actively in working people, particularly young people, implacability toward bourgeois ideology and morality and to inculcate the ability to discern the falsity and dangerousness of imperialist propaganda.

Guided by the 25th party congress directions, the gorkom, raykoms and party organizations must improve ideological work based on the comprehensive approach and strengthening its link with labor collectives' life and the practice of communist building.

One of the most important conditions of the effectiveness of the political education measures which are being implemented is the creation in the city and in every cell of a good atmosphere and better working, study and living conditions for Muscovites--everything that constitutes, in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words, the inner character and soul of a city. "A model communist city," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "is a city inhabited by people with a high level of culture and consciousness, a city with exemplary social order. It is a city in which an atmosphere of good will, mutual respect and consideration for one another reigns."

As a result of the planned improvement of the capital's production and economic potential, the whole complex of Muscovites' working conditions has improved considerably, from the work place to the general social atmosphere. There are more and more enterprises and organizations where, along with the renewal of equipment and the improvement of techniques, questions of enhancing production and working standards and creating a favorable moral and psychological atmosphere are persistently resolved. A contribution is made to this by the implementation of the plans for labor collectives' social development which the overwhelming majority of the city's enterprises and organizations have.

In this 5-year plan about 70,000 people will be relieved of heavy, labor-intensive and nonmechanized jobs by the introduction of new equipment. A number of major measures to create healthy and safe working conditions have been fulfilled in the city's enterprises and organizations. We already have hundreds of enterprises where working conditions are entirely in accordance with the existing health norms.

However, if what has been achieved is assessed from the viewpoint of the tasks set by the party of creating working and living conditions which enable the Soviet person to continue to grow and develop intellectually and morally, the necessity of implementing major new measures in this sphere becomes obvious. Their implementation must not only eliminate harmful production influences on people but also intensify the attractiveness of work and insure the elimination of monotonous, boring operations and the strengthening of labor's creative character.

It is equally important to satisfy as fully as possible and to the best possible standard people's demands and needs connected with their housing, daily life, leisure and education.

The improvement of Muscovites' housing conditions is a most important social task. In 1974-1978 R3.6 billion was channeled into housing construction and the city's housing pool increased by 17 percent--it now totals more than 130 million square meters of usable area. In that 4-year period the housing conditions of more than 2 million people were improved. At present 77 percent of the city's population live in individual apartments with all amenities and the average housing area per inhabitant of the capital is more than 10 square meters. Some 15,000 decrepit old structures in which 260,000 people lived have been demolished.

A great deal of work is done to repair and maintain the existing housing pool; the annual volume of this work has increased 77 percent in the last 4 years.

However, the housing problem in the city has still not been solved. And so the high pace of housing construction will be maintained. It has now been decided to speed up the improvement of Muscovites' housing conditions. It is envisaged that about 350,000 people in need, placed on the register in 1967-1976, will receive housing in the next 2 years. After this decision has been implemented the waiting period for obtaining housing will decrease--which will make it possible to continue to change the actual order in which housing conditions are improved on the basis of taking into account citizens' labor and social activity.

Figures characterizing the development of the education system and the consumer services sphere and the prospects for their further growth have been cited above. Measures to improve the work of transport, medical institutions and others have been outlined and are being implemented.

A complete program of measures aimed at comprehensively making women's work easier both in production and in daily life is being implemented in a planned manner citywide. Much has been done to insure more favorable conditions for raising children and for maternity care.

This year, which has been proclaimed International Year of the Child, work to strengthen the health and improve the education of children, whom we must surround with universal care, will be intensified.

Notwithstanding all the importance of the material side of things, the factors influencing people's mood and world outlook are not confined to it. The creation of a favorable moral and psychological social atmosphere looms large in molding the Soviet way of life.

These problems have been profoundly and comprehensively elaborated in a number of CPSU Central Committee resolutions and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works and speeches and are vividly reflected in his books. All Leonid Ilich's activity is a wonderful example of a humane, solicitous attitude toward people. He has a tremendous role in creating in the party and the country a creative, constructive atmosphere in which everyone works tranquilly and feels confident and optimistic. Our party's program thesis "everything for man; everything in the name of man" has been consistently expressed in the new USSR Constitution.

These trends are manifested fully in the capital's life. In the majority of labor collectives there is a good, healthy atmosphere, public organizations operate actively, and correct mutual relations between leaders and subordinates have been established.

The enlargement of a number of rayons, the raising of exactingness toward the activity of party and soviet organs and organizations connected with people's daily needs, the improvement of organizing access to officials by the public and of working with letters from working people, the stepping up of monitoring fulfillment of voters' mandates and party meetings' resolutions--all this has played and continues to play a positive part in insuring the best satisfaction of the working people's needs and requirements.

But there are still many shortcomings, comrades. Some of them are engendered by objective causes: In many spheres of life demands still exceed potential. But there are also many shortcomings caused by subjective factors: bad organization, lax exactingness toward cadres, lack of discipline, slackness, lack of constant monitoring, shortcomings in people's education, the low standard of culture of some workers, and violations of the principles of socialist democracy.

The elimination of existing shortcomings must be a subject of constant concern for party organizations, soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and the broad public. This is an essential part of the effort to turn Moscow into a model communist city.

The party teaches us a comprehensive approach to the solution of problems. Above all the main thing is to develop more actively the material and technical base insuring the increasingly full satisfaction of people's healthy, reasonable requirements. Here it is important to concentrate efforts on the most backward sectors, where the gulf between Muscovites' demands and the opportunities for meeting them is most tangible.

But frequently people are unable to resolve the simplest questions of daily life for long periods of time not because there is no opportunity to do so but because of the indifference, callousness and lack of discipline of individual workers. We still encounter cases of bureaucratism and irresponsibility.

In all spheres of the capital's life we must insure a sensitive and attentive attitude toward people and their requirements and needs. For this, control must be stepped up everywhere over the examination of the working people's requests and statements. The established deadlines must be strictly observed and a struggle must be waged against red tape and heartlessness. It is important that workers at any level seek to resolve questions fully when examining them, without passing the buck.

Convenient hours for receiving working people must be established in all institutions so that working people do not have to take time off work to resolve their questions. This also applies to questions of consumer services for the population. The leaders of institutions and organizations must personally monitor the way in which their workers greet people and how they talk to them, teach this to cadres and take steps against those who display inattentiveness, rudeness, and tactlessness toward people and refuse to resolve questions.

Special attention must be paid to the improvement of the monitoring and verification of execution, which are an inalienable part of the organization of any matter. Unfortunately, the practice whereby unity of word and deed and decision and execution is violated still exists in some organizations. As a result we have to return repeatedly to the same issue. Some officials do not bear responsibility for their nonfulfillment of their official duties with respect to citizens. Proper order must be introduced here.

Party, soviet and economic organs and primary party organizations must persistently strengthen executive discipline and raise promptly and keenly questions of cadres' personal responsibility for the implementation of adopted decisions. Every time it is essential to determine what must be done and where and within what deadlines, who exactly is responsible for the sector assigned and on whom the task of monitoring has been imposed. Only then can real results be achieved.

At the same time educational work must be stepped up in inculcating standards of mutual relations, responsiveness, kindness and benevolence. The press, radio, television, political education system, mass information media and institutions at all levels of education are called on to play a large part here.

In brief, everything must be done to insure that every Muscovite feels everywhere and in everything and himself implants a benevolent atmosphere according with the humane, truly democratic nature of the Soviet system and the socialist way of life and according with the demands made on a model communist city.

Comrades!

At this meeting the speakers have already discussed the results achieved in the development of Perovskiy Rayon and its further prospects. Many positive changes have taken place in the rayon since the previous USSR Supreme Soviet elections. The material and technical base of industrial, construction and transport enterprises has been considerably strengthened and the working and everyday living conditions of workers and employees have improved. All labor collectives are successfully fulfilling the state plans. Two enterprises have been awarded the title of model enterprise: the searchlight plant and the Moskva-Sortirovochanaya locomotive depot.

Housing with a total area of 503,000 square meters, 8 school buildings, 30 children's preschool institutions with 6,810 places, dozens of trade, public catering and consumer services enterprises, 6 polyclinics and 2 clinic blocks and 2 first aid substations have been constructed in the rayon. The Entuziast movie and concert hall and two automatic telephone exchanges have been commissioned. A great deal of work has been done on capital and running repairs to apartment blocks and on the provision of municipal services and the planting of greenery.

The award of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner to Perovskiy Rayon for the results of the all-union socialist competition for 1978 is a great and deserved success. Allow me to congratulate warmly all communists and working people of the rayon and its leader and to wish them new achievements in all spheres of socioeconomic development and communist education.

In 1979-1980 the rayon's working people, under the leadership of the rayon party organization, must resolve a number of important questions relating to the further development of production and construction, housing and municipal services, and the sphere of services for the population. The level achieved makes it possible to set a difficult but realistic goal--turning the rayon into a model rayon. Allow me to express the confidence that the working people of Perovskiy Rayon will do everything to achieve it.

Comrades!

On 4 March millions of Soviet people will go to the polls to elect the deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet. There is no doubt that by their unanimous vote for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people they will demonstrate yet again their close cohesion around the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and express again their readiness to struggle for the further upsurge of the country's economy and culture and the growth of the people's well-being and lasting peace and international security.

During the election campaign the party is urging all Soviet people to step up the struggle for the further flourishing of our motherland and for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The Moscow party organization, which is a tested, leading detachment of the party, is making every effort under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee to rally the masses and mobilize them to struggle for the fulfillment of the imposing tasks of communist building.

Dear comrades! In conclusion allow me once again to thank you and all Perovskiy Okrug voters for the trust shown in me. It imposes a great responsibility on me for the fulfillment of the duties assigned to me by the party. I want to assure you I will devote all my efforts and knowledge to justifying the trust placed in me and will loyally serve our Leninist party, the Soviet people and the great cause of building communism.

Ustinov Moscow Speech

LD131441 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of speech delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister, candidate to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union for the Kuntsevskiy Electoral Okrug of Moscow, at 23 February meeting with voters]

[Text] Comrades!

Permit me to thank you with all my heart, and through you all the working people of the capital's Kuntsevskiy Electoral Okrug, for the high trust you have placed in me by nominating me as candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

I am sincerely grateful to the comrades who have spoken: My sponsors Aleksandr Fedorovich Belov and Nina Gennadiyevna Moskvicheva, and also Mikhail Nikolayevich Khristoforov, Galina Nikolayevna Chesnova and Yevgeniy Sergeyevich Polyakov, for the warm words spoken concerning me.

I attribute them to our glorious Communist Party, of which I have been a member for more than half a centruy now, and to its combat staff--the Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Leonid Ilich's activity has been the brightest and fullest embodiment of the best features of the Leninist style of leadership and the ability to predict the progress of social processes, single out the main tasks from among the tremendous number of complex tasks and concentrate the efforts of the party and the entire people on them. State wisdom and outstanding talent as an organizer and orator [tribun] for the party are combined inextricably in Leonid Ilich with sensitivity, attention to people, kindness and cordiality. He has performed a great service in the creation and consolidation of a moral atmosphere in our society which promotes the establishment everywhere of a principled, responsible attitude to public duty, a businesslike attitude and the spirit of real comradeship, respect for and concern about people--an atmosphere in which life and work are good for the Soviet people!

And today it gives me great pleasure to convey to the working people of Kuntsevskiy Rayon cordial greetings and best, warmest wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

I admit, comrades, that I am deeply moved by the fact that I am to stand as a deputy to the country's highest organ of state power in our motherland's capital, Moscow, for your rayon. This is a high honor and I am proud to be so honored. At the same time it is a great responsibility, and I am well aware that your trust places great obligations on me.

Allow me to assure you that I will continue to devote all my efforts, knowledge and experience to serving the people and party and to the cause of strengthening the might of our great fatherland!

Comrades! The years which have passed since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections have been filled with events of tremendous, world historical significance. These include, above all, the 25th CPSU Congress, which marked an important stage in the life and activity of our party and the Soviet people and in building communism. These include the adoption of the new USSR Constitution--the Constitution of the developed socialist society. They include the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of Great October, which showed the whole world the outstanding achievements of socialism and the convincing triumph of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the ideas of proletarian internationalism.

The present elections may be called jubilee elections. We are to elect the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. These 10 convocations represent 10 steps along the path of creating a new society. From history's viewpoint, not such a very great span of time separates us from the first step. But in this time our motherland has changed beyond recognition. Its economic, political, scientific, technical and spiritual potential has increased many times over. Its defense capability is reliable and firm. Its international prestige is great.

From the heights we have now scaled, both the magnitude of the path traveled by the land of the soviets and the prospects which have opened before us are particularly clearly visible. Of course, the scale of our tasks and plans today cannot be compared with what was outlined in election programs, say, 20 or 30 years ago. But in terms of their main tasks they form, as it were, a united whole, continuing and developing each other. At the basis of all the election programs there lies the party's unchanging course of consolidating the country's might, reliably insuring its security, and increasing the people's prosperity in every way--the course of building communism!

The election program put forward in 1974 was also subordinated to this high aim. Soviet people note with a sense of deep satisfaction and pride that it has been completely fulfilled.

Remarkable successes have been achieved in all directions of communist building. The country's production forces have reached a qualitatively new level in their development. Fixed production capital has increased substantially.

More than 1,300 major new industrial enterprises have been commissioned. They include such industrial giants as the Kama truck plant and Atommash, the Armenian, Leningrad and Chernobyl AESes, the Ust-Ilimsk and Toktogul GESes, the Orenburg gas complex, the Lebedino mining and enriching combine, and many other enterprises embodying the achievements of modern science and technology and sophisticated hardware.

Important steps have been taken in the preferential development of sectors determining technical progress, in strengthening the country's fuel and energy base, and in creating major territorial production complexes.

Our agriculture is also developing steadily. Power available per worker in agriculture is increasing and chemicalization and land reclamation are taking place on a large scale. The nationwide struggle to transform agriculture into a highly developed sector of the socialist economy was given a powerful impetus by the party Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. The report at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the resolution adopted were a valuable contribution to the creative development of the party's agrarian policy and defined ways of further comprehensively developing agriculture.

Last year, with its difficult weather conditions, the highest harvest of grain crops in the entire history of our country's agriculture was gathered. Despite existing difficulties in the development of stockraising firm preconditions for its further development have been created.

The achievements of our socialist economy are the main factor in the steady growth in the people's prosperity. Since the last elections Soviet people's real per capita income has increased 20 percent. One in five of our country's inhabitants has celebrated a housewarming during those years. The output of consumer goods is increasing and their quality improving

Concern for the good of the working people and for the younger generation also permeates the large-scale measures to strengthen the material base of health care and people's education. A large number of hospitals and clinics, health resorts and rest homes, schools and children's preschool institutions have been constructed. Physical culture and sports are developing intensively.

Soviet science and culture have been further developed. Clear evidence of the steady progress of our country's science and technology is provided by new achievements in the exploration of outer space. Last year for the first time international crews of cosmonauts, with the participation of representatives of fraternal socialist countries, orbited the earth.

Such, comrades, are the impressive results of the implementation of the party's policy in the sphere of our country's socioeconomic development. We rightly call this policy Leninist. It has the unanimous approval and wholehearted support of the entire people.

With their labor feats and creative achievements Soviet people demonstrate their indestructible cohesion around Lenin's party. Under its leadership they are marching unswervingly forward, adding to the might and glory of their native land and gaining ever new heights in the struggle for communism!

The Communist Party, implementing leadership of the Soviet people's creative activity, relies on their collective experience and draws creative strength and revolutionary energy from their trust and support. Therein lies the main guarantee of success in achieving the great aims inscribed on the party's banner!

Comrades! The present election campaign, like all our society's life, is illuminated by the ideas of the 25th CPSU Congress. Its decisions and the plans adopted have become the direct cause of millions of workers in the city and countryside and a source of high responsibility and political activeness and mass labor heroism on the part of Soviet people.

The entire course of the preparations for the elections testifies clearly to the monolithic nature of the bloc of Communist Party members and nonparty people, which embodies the great unity of party and people, and to the remarkable triumph of socialist democracy. The motherland's best sons and daughters, representatives of all strata and social groups in our society and of all the country's nations and nationalities, have been nominated as candidate deputies. Participating actively in the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, Soviet people know that they are electing their own power. A power which, in V.I. Lenin's words, is open to all, does everything in front of the mass's eyes, its accessible to the mass, emanates directly from the mass, and is the direct, immediate organ of the people's mass and their will. (See Complete Collected Works, Vol 41, p 381).

Our motherland's entire heroic history is visible confirmation of the correctness of those words of Lenin's!

As always, the present election campaign again convincingly demonstrates the unshakable firmness of the USSR's social foundation--the alliance of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia--as well as the tremendous vital force of the fraternal friendship of all our country's nations and nationalities and the indestructible nature of the moral and political unity of Soviet society.

As we advance toward communism, so the role of every Soviet citizen and of the entire Soviet people as the complete master of their country becomes increasingly clear. This role is comprehensively reflected in the new USSR Constitution, which has already been living and operating for more than a year, exerting an ever-increasing influence on the country's political life and on the entire course of social development.

Reactionary propaganda in the West tries by every means to distort the content of our Constitution and to belittle it. It makes malicious attacks on the provisions of the USSR's fundamental law, particularly those concerning the rights, freedoms and duties of Soviet citizens. But what can the apologists of capitalism counterpose to the truth about the socialist system, the facts of Soviet reality? Nothing but lies, slander, falsifications and base forgeries.

What, for instance, is the real state of affairs regarding the right to work in our country and in the West? The problem of employment was completely and finally resolved in the USSR about 50 years ago, whereas chronic unemployment has been and remains the perpetual and inevitable companion of the capitalist system. At present about 17 million people are deprived of the opportunity to work in developed Western countries alone.

Or, for instance, the state of affairs regarding the right to housing. In our country this right is reliably guaranteed by the Constitution. In the last 30 years alone the Soviet state has constructed and given to citizens about 60 million apartments. More than 200 million people have moved into them. That, comrades, is four-fifths of the present population of the USSR!

And for more than 50 years payment for accomodation in our country has remained unchanged and totals only 4 to 5 percent of the Soviet family's budget. In capitalist countries it is the bitter lot of millions of families to rot in ghettoes and slums all their lives, or even to have no roof at all. Payment for housing consumes the lion's share of working people's wages in those countries. And prices for apartments, electricity, gas and various municipal and consumer services continue to increase steadily.

There is an equally striking contrast between socialist countries and the capitalist world in insuring working people's rights such as the right to medical care, education and participation in state management and in the activity of public organizations.

Historical practice confirms irrefutably that genuine democracy is only possible under socialism, whose law of life is concern by all for the good of each and concern by each for the good of all. Only in a socialist society are the very concepts of freedom, human rights and social justice filled with real content.

Socialism is a society whose entire life is centered on the working person and on the vital interests of present and future generations. The working people of all countries associate their brightest hopes with socialism. The future belongs to socialism.

Capitalism has no future, since that system entails the cruel exploitation of working people, terrible sociopolitical oppression, racial and national discrimination, colonialism and neocolonialism and engenders destructive wars. In a word, it entails all that is contradictory to the interests of mankind's social progress.

This is the indisputable truth. And any attempts to distort it are doomed to failure!

For more than 60 years now our motherland has been marching in the vanguard of mankind's social progress. All its strength and wealth belong to working people, who now form a historically new social and international community--the Soviet people.

Every Soviet person feels himself to be an inseparable part of this great community. Characteristic of him are profound ideological convictions, boundless devotion to the cause of communism, an active way of life and ardent patriotism and internationalism. He regards the interests of the state and of the whole people as his own and devotes all his efforts, knowledge and energy to the struggle for them.

Millions and millions of Soviet people manage our society's affairs. They work in the soviets--the most representative organs of the people's power, and take part in the activity of trade unions, the Komsomol and other public organizations.

The forces of socialist democracy, which are increasing from year to year, are organized and rallied by the CPSU--the nucleus of our political system and state and public organizations. It constitutes the most conscious, leading section of the people, their tested combat vanguard. As the scale and complexity of the tasks of communist building increase, so the party's role grows steadily greater.

With its ideology, policy and multifaceted theoretical, organizational and educational activity, the party consolidates the political system, gives it a high degree of firmness and insures dynamism and efficient organization in its work at all levels.

In recent years a number of major measures have been implemented to extend the powers of the soviets of people's deputies and to further strengthen their close ties with the working people.

The election of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium considerably increased the soviets' prestige and had a beneficial effect on increasing the effectiveness of all state and economic management.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman of today and loyal and unswerving continuer of the great Lenin's cause, with his indefatigable and selfless, truly titanic work for the sake of the people and in the name of the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace, has won the sincere respect and gratitude of working people in our country and of all progressive mankind!

Working people in cities and villages, army and navy servicemen and all our country's voters nominated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as their first candidate deputy to the highest organ of soviet power, with a feeling of sincere gratitude and pride! They thereby expressed the highest trust and respect toward the acknowledged leader of the Communist Party and Soviet state, with whose name noteworthy achievements in strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might and increasing the people's prosperity and in the struggle for peace and social progress are linked!

Comrades! Just as a flooding river is formed from many streams and rivulets, so the inspired, selfless labor of millions of Soviet people, merging in the single stream of communist creation, insures the steady consolidation of the might of our state.

An important role in the whole people's struggle to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan tasks belongs to the working people of Moscow!

In whatever corner of our vast motherland a Soviet person lives, he thinks with emotion and love of our country's capital. For every Soviet patriot Moscow is a brilliant symbol of all that is boundlessly near and dear to his heart. Here, in the poet's words, "every stone knows Lenin." Here sacred relics of the fatherland's revolutionary, labor and combat glory are carefully preserved. Here the course is determined, and from here comes the rhythm of the life and activity of the whole country and the whole Soviet people.

For millions of people throughout the world Moscow embodies the tremendous vital force, courage and selflessness, cordiality and hospitality of our people, and the achievements of the new system and the Soviet way of life.

And the capital's working people are well aware of this. Evidence of this is provided by their constant creative and enterprising labor, innovations and invariable victories in the all-union socialist competition and their successes in the struggle to transform Moscow into a model communist city. On the results of last year, the capital was again awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. In the current year Muscovites, in accordance with the glorious tradition which has become established, have initiated socialist competition in the country and are confidently marching in its vanguard.

In the time which has passed since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections, the potential of Moscow's industry has increased considerably. Transport and communications, capital and housing construction, and science and culture have been further developed in Moscow.

The working people of Kuntsevskiy Rayon have made their contribution to all this. And no small contribution!

Working people in the rayon completed the plan for the first 3 years of the 5-Year Plan for the volume of products sold and the production of the most important types of articles by 15 December 1978, and more than 8,000 of them--by the first anniversary of the USSR Constitution. In the first 3 years of the 5-Year Plan R57 million worth of products have been sold above plan. Much has also been done in the sphere of social development.

This shock work was promoted by the wide dissemination in the rayon of patriotic initiatives put forward by several leading collectives. There is probably no need to enumerate these initiatives. There are many of them. And each in its way is useful and valuable. But in general, they--like, moreover, the entire activity of working people in the rayon--are characterized by the active struggle for the efficiency of social production and quality of work.

Well-earned glory is enjoyed by the products of the "Elektroshchit" plant, the radiotechnical plant, the Moscow "Oktyabr" worsted association and other enterprises. Today all articles produced in the rayon are in the first and highest quality categories, and nearly 200 types of product have been granted the state seal of quality. This is not a bad indicator, but I think that potentials for increasing it are far from exhausted.

Kuntsevskiy Rayon was awarded Challenge Red Banners for the first place among rayons in the capital on the results of socialist competition in the fourth quarter of 1978, as well as for the provision of public services and amenities. I congratulate you on this success with all my heart!

Judging by your mood, you are filled with the desire to keep these banners in the future. Well, such a desire can only be welcomed!

In resolving current practical tasks, we are gradually moving toward tomorrow. Future successes depend to a great extent on the groundwork done today. The working people of Kuntsevskiy Rayon undoubtedly have a good groundwork.

This year they have adopted high socialist pledges. And there is no doubt that these pledges will be fulfilled. The guarantee of this is the high degree of organization and responsibility with which labor collectives have set about their task!

In every enterprise and institution in the rayon there are beacons--people whom others try to match up to, from whom they take their example. I have great pleasure in naming some of the leading workers. They are Hero of Socialist Labor grinder Mikhail Nikolayevich Khristoforov, weaver Mariya Andreyevna Atroshkina, press operator Anatoliy Vasilyevich Filippov, polisher Pelageya Pavlonva Rumyantseva, driver Daniel Timofeyevich Nikitin and many, many others.

Honor and glory to the shock workers of the 10th 5-Year Plan!

Comrades! An important link in the fulfillment of the 25th party congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets is the plan for the country's economic and social development in 1979. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum have become a combat program for Soviet people's activity in fulfilling the plan, in further developing productive forces and in gaining new heights in communist building.

We are all aware that great labor is necessary to achieve the heights planned for this year--selfless, intensive, creative labor. In the last analysis the achievement of the high aims which the party sets for the country depends on all of us and on our ability to work.

It is important to make careful use, for the best return, of the constantly increasing potentials and advantages of developed socialism. And this presupposes a high level of organization, discipline and responsibility on the part of every worker, wherever he works. Herein lies the key to the really zealous, really careful use of material resources and the effective implementation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. And herein lies the reliable guarantee of further improving the people's lives, of our dynamic progress and of strengthening the country's economic and defense might.

Permit me, dear comrades, to express firm confidence that the working people of Kuntsevskiy Rayon, responding with deeds to the CPSU Central Committee address to all voters and citizens of the USSR, will do everything to fulfill and overfulfill the targets of the fourth year of the 10th 5-Year Plan!

Comrades! As with the CPSU's domestic policy, its international activity is based on the boundless support of the entire Soviet people. Its successes are inextricably linked with the successes of communist building in our country and with the intense and purposeful work of the party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

The content of the CPSU's international activity at the present stage is determined by the peace program elaborated by the 24th party congress and developed by the 25th. It is aimed at insuring favorable, peaceful conditions for communist building in our country and at consolidating the socialist community, universal peace and the security of peoples.

The noble aims of Soviet foreign policy, which flow from the very nature of socialism, also determine its most important principles, such as peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the relaxation of international tension and the struggle to end the arms race.

For the Soviet Union the struggle to consolidate peace and the peoples' security and for social progress is not a tribute to temporary international circumstances. The Soviet state has been waging this struggle since October 1917, since the first decree of the people's power--Lenin's Decree on Peace, and has been waging it persistently, courageously, and tirelessly.

Thanks to the consistent efforts of the USSR and other socialist countries, the relaxation of tension has now become an objective reality. But every step along the path of consolidating its achievements, along the path to strengthening peace and international security, is taken at the cost of great efforts and demands tremendous patience, farsightedness and firmness. The forces of reaction still have considerable influence. They place all possible obstacles in the path of detente, seek to exacerbate the international atmosphere, step up the arms race and whip up hotbeds of military tension.

The unseemly role of leaders and "inspirers" of these efforts has been assumed by reactionary U.S. circles. Under cover of the lying slogan of the "Soviet military threat," they are seeking more and more military appropriations and urging on the spiral of militarist preparations.

In the present fiscal year the U.S. military budget reached a record level--$130 billion. Nearly one-fourth of this sum is specially allocated for the development of new systems of weapons of mass destruction. In the U.S. draft budget for FY 1980 unconditional priority is again given to the interests of the military industrial complex.

The United States is also pushing its NATO partners onto the path of building up military preparations. About $1 trillion--that is the sum which the countries of this aggressive bloc have spent on militarist purposes in the last 8 years. They intend to spend the next trillion in only 5 years--1978-1983.

There is a clear tendency to increase the rate and extend the scale of imperialism's aggressive preparations.

The present Beijing leaders are now operating in one harness with the most shameless reaction. They have long since embarked on a path which is alien to socialism, betrayed the Chinese people's interests and betrayed the great ideas of communism. Deviation from the positions of Marxism-Leninism inevitably leads to the camp of imperialism's accomplices. That is what has happened with the Chinese leadership, which is implementing an expansionist, great-power policy in the international arena.

The Beijing ruling clique does not stop at anything to achieve its aggressive goals: It kindles enmity between peoples, spreads malicious anti-Soviet propaganda, opposes in every way any peace-loving initiatives by the USSR and other socialist community states, and openly calls for stepping up the arms race. In their policy the Chinese leaders proceed on the basis of the misanthropic thesis that a new world war is not only inevitable, but necessary. They provoke and encourage reactionary forces to unleash wars and put forward insane territorial claims against neighboring countries.

Beijing has exposed the true essence of its hegemonistic policy to the whole world with its perfidious attack on Vietnam. Through the fault of imperialist aggressors, for many years the Vietnamese people have not known a peaceful life and the soil there is soaked with blood. And now the Chinese rulers have again unleashed war on that land and are killing women, children and old men.

This act of monstrous cynicism brazenly flouts international law and indicates Beijing's irresponsible attitude to the destines of peace and the criminal facility with which the Chinese leadership takes up arms. This is an open and blatant challenge to all mankind.

The Soviet Government statement, which reflects the firm, consistent internationalist policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state, gives a clear and unambiguous assessment of the aggressive actions of China's reactionary rulers. This important political document expresses the thoughts and feelings of all Soviet people, of everyone who treasures peace on earth, and serves as a serious warning to the Chinese aggressors.

A considerable share of the responsibility for the Beijing ruling clique's adventurist actions lies with those circles in the United States and other NATO countries which build their calculations on the use of the notorious "Chinese card" in relations with the USSR and the entire socialist community and materially support the present aggressor. It is obvious that such connivance frees the aggressor's hands and is fraught with a serious threat to the peoples' security.

Soviet people angrily condemn the adventurist action of the Beijing leaders and resolutely demand an end to the Chinese aggressors' flagrant encroachments on the sovereignty and security of Socialist Vietnam. They unanimously declare their complete solidarity and all-round support for the Vietnamese people's just cause!

The armed aggression unleashed by the Chinese leadership against the peaceful population of Vietnam is one of China's most dangerous provocations and adventures against neighboring sovereign states. It indicates the unceasing attempts of Mao's heirs to plunge the world into war.

The Soviet Union counterposes to the intrigues of the enemies of peace an active line of deepening the process of detente, curbing the arms race and normalizing the international climate. This line is certainly in accordance with the basic interests of all peoples!

There are very real possibilities for deepening the process of detente and realizing it. The path to the implementation of these possibilities lies in the renunciation of attempts to operate from a position of strength and in strict observance of the principle of equal security and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The dialectics of world development are such that it is this path which will sooner or later be recognized by all states as the sole reasonable path in resolving the main problem of today--the disarmament problem.

But while imperialist and other reactionary circles continue the arms race and carry out material preparations for a new world war, we must maintain high vigilance. The inseparability of the persistent struggle for peace and constant readiness to rebuff any aggressor--such is our party's unswerving course in international affairs. Our motherland's heroic history and the entire course of modern world development irrefutably confirms the wisdom and farsightedness of this Leninist course!

Comrades! The USSR Armed Forces, created and nurtured by the Communist Party, are the reliable shield of the land of the soviets, the mighty guardian of the Soviet people's socialist gains and peaceful labor, and the bulwark of universal peace.

Today our country is celebrating the birthday of the Soviet Army and Navy. For 61 years now they have been selflessly and loyally serving the socialist fatherland and worthily fulfilling their sacred duty in defending it. Today's festival is a festival not only for those who are in the military combat formation, but for our entire people. Permit me, on behalf of the armed forces personnel, to congratulate you on this noteworthy national holiday!

Our armed forces, the favorite child of the multinational Soviet people, are always surrounded by their concern and attention. They draw their might from national support. With inspired labor in all sectors of communist building, the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia are strengthening the economic foundations of the country's defense capability and creating and augmenting the material, sociopolitical and spiritual preconditions for steadily improving the armed forces' combat readiness. An active part is played in educating worthy recruits for the army and navy by the collectives of enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and educational institutions, and by every Soviet family. It could not be otherwise. For the Soviet people there is nothing more precious than the fatherland's happiness and security!

The material and technical base of the army and navy is growing constantly stronger on the basis of the effective realization of the socioeconomic potentials and advantages of developed socialism. This makes it possible for us to improve their technical equipment and increase mobility and striking and fire power. Not only powerful combat hardware is in the hands of Soviet servicemen; they are also armed with leading military science, which has absorbed noteworthy experience of the victorious struggle in defense of the socialist fatherland. The general educational, professional and cultural standard of military cadres and all personnel is improving steadily.

Combat readiness is the concentrated expression of the state of the armed forces and the indicator which defines their combat might. The fundamental requirement for combat readiness is set out in our state's fundamental law--it must guarantee a speedy rebuff to any aggressor. The intensive combat training of troops and naval forces and purposeful work to increase the organization of units and commands as well as the ideological and political education and moral, psychological and physical tempering of servicemen are intended to insure strict fulfillment of this requirement.

I can take full responsibility for reporting, comrades, that the combat readiness of the USSR Armed Forces is at a high level, insuring the successful resolution of any task set by the party and people! It is not superfluous to give a reminder of this to all those who like playing with fire, who are fond of saber-rattling, wherever they may be--west or east!

Military labor, like all socially useful labor in our country, is surrounded with honor and respect. It is part of the nationwide struggle for communism. Equal citizens of the USSR, army and navy servicemen live by the deeds, aspirations and plans of the Soviet land and participate actively in its political and public life and in resolving major economic tasks. Suffice it to say that about 14,000 servicemen work on soviets of people's deputies at all levels.

Our people associate the image of the Soviet servicemen with impressions of moral purity, courage and loyalty to duty, friendship and comradeship, and readiness to perform feats in the motherland's name. Military service promotes the formation, development and consolidation of these noteworthy qualities.

After passing through the school of army and navy tempering, young people then work successfully in plants and factories, institutions and construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And you know this very well yourselves--many of you have passed through this school and many of yesterday's servicemen work in your collectives, and are now leaders in competition and shock production workers.

Comrades! The main source of the strength of the Soviet Army and Navy, the highest principle and fundamental basis of Soviet military building is the Communist Party's leadership. Invaluable significance for the purposeful, comprehensive resolution of tasks in strengthening the country's defense and developing and improving the armed forces is attached to the unremitting, constant attention displayed toward them by our party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, personally.

The life and activity of Leonid Ilich--worker, engineer, political worker at the front, party and state leader--provide for working people in cities and villages and for army and navy servicemen a shining example of selfless service to the fatherland, a model of courage and selflessness, tremendous industriousness and purposefulness, and spiritual maturity and simplicity. His books of reminiscences "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" have become a wise textbook of life for every communist and every Soviet person.

The USSR Armed Forces fulfill their sacred duty in defending the fatherland and the gains of socialism and communism in single formation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states. This new type of international alliance is based on the fraternal countries' unity of fundamental interests and aims and on their common system and Marxist-Leninist ideology. The Warsaw Pact states' unswerving adherence to the cause of peace, socialism, democracy and national independence was again reasserted by the Political Consultative Committee conference held in Moscow last November.

The indestructible alliance of the socialist community countries is a powerful and effective factor for peace and stability in international relations, and its Joint Armed Forces act as a reliable bulwark of the security of fraternal peoples and their creative labor.

At the present time army and navy servicemen, together with all Soviet people, are preparing for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. They received with tremendous enthusiasm the CPSU Central Committee address to all voters and USSR citizens. The high assessment which it places on the armed forces inspires army and navy personnel to selfless military labor.

Today, on the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, the personnel of units, ships and commands report with pride to the party and people on the attainment of new heights in improving combat skill and steadily increasing vigilance and combat readiness. Soviet servicemen, like all our people, are fully determined to continue strengthening our motherland's defense might with their selfless labor!

Comrades! The Soviet people are greeting this noteworthy political event--the elections to our country's highest organ of state power--with an upsurge of creative forces and constructive energy. Rallied closely around the Leninist Communist Party, they march confidently under its leadership toward new achievements in the struggle for communism!

Permit me, dear comrades, to thank you once again for the high trust invested in me and to assure you that I will exert all my efforts and capabilities to justify it.

I wish you good health, happiness and new successes in labor for the tasks of our beloved motherland!

Gromyko in Minsk

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[Apparent text of Gromyko election speech published under the subhead "Comrade A.A. Gromyko's Speech," within a BELTA report on the meeting at which it was made entitled "For the Homeland's Further Prosperity and for World Peace"--passages enclosed in double slantlines appeared in Minsk Domestic Service 26 February live relay of speech, but were omitted from SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA version]

Dear comrades!

Permit me first of all to cordially greet you, the participants in this meeting, and through you all voters of the Minsk City Second Electoral Okrug.

It is with tremendous satisfaction that I convey cordial greetings and best wishes to the working people of Minsk and Belorussia as a whole from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The voters greeted these words with tumultuous applause.

I would especially like to thank the collectives of Minsk working people who nominated me as candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. I express profound gratitude to my agent, Comrade Oleg Ignatyevich Semenkov, and also to the other comrades who have spoken here in support of the nomination.

It is a great honor for me to run in your okrug, in the Hero-City of Minsk. Everything that has been said about me here must be fully attributed to our Communist Party and its Leninist domestic and foreign policy, which merits nationwide approval and support.

To be a fullfledged representative of the people in the supreme organ of Soviet power is, at the same time, a tremendous responsibility. I assure you, comrades, that I will spare no effort to justify your great trust.

Supreme Soviet elections are always major milestones on our state's historical path. Preparations for them inevitably give rise to a surge of political activity and labor enthusiasm among the Soviet people.

This is precisely what is happening at this moment. Everywhere, literally "from Moscow to the remotest areas," the country's working people are eager to mark the forthcoming elections with new achievements in all spheres of life. And these successes are apparent. They are a fitting culmination of the party and people's colossal labors since the last elections.

The period since then has been full of events of outstanding significance. These include the 25th CPSU Congress, which put forward the next tasks in communist building and adopted the program for further struggle for peace and international cooperation. They include the new USSR Constitution, which came into force. They include the 60th anniversary of Great October.

In the course of fulfilling the 24th and 25th CPSU Congress decisions noteworthy successes have been achieved in developing production forces.

A gigantic production potential has been built up, which serves as a reliable foundation for the further upsurge of the economy, for improving the people's well-being and for maintaining the country's defense at a proper level.

Industry's dynamic development is indicated by the fact that in less than 5 years it has produced 1.4 times more than in the previous 6-year period and that around 80 percent of the increase results from improved labor productivity.

I remember what was said at our last meeting with voters about the plans for the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad. Through trains are already moving on a number of its sections.

Measures are steadily being implemented on the further transformation of agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy. Large sums are being allocated for this purpose.

Despite the difficult weather conditions our country had a record harvest of 235 million tons of grain. A sound foundation was laid for the improvement of livestock-raising.

Shock labor to attain the planned goals is the guarantee of the fulfillment of the current 5-year plan targets. The CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters calls for this kind of labor.

The results of our impressive work in the economic sphere since the last elections create a reliable basis for future accomplishments, as V.I. Lenin taught, for advancing and striving for more.

While taking pride in what has been achieved, we nonetheless remain fully self-critical in assessing it as regards omissions and shortcomings. Of course, we have unresolved problems. But "We are aware of them," L.I. Brezhnev noted, "we are constantly working on resolving them and we certainly will resolve them."

"Everything in the name of man, for the sake of man!"--that is the party's daily and greatest concern. It is in the fuller satisfaction of the people's growing material and cultural requirements that the CPSU sees the highest goal of socialist production.

The Soviet economy's successes have a beneficial effect on our working people's living standards. We Soviet people are accustomed to free medical care, free education and the world's lowest payment for accommodation, which has remained unchanged for more than 50 years. Yet these and other benefits which we enjoy are inaccessible to the broad masses in capitalist states--even in those which pride themselves on their wealth.

In a word, the steady improvement in the Soviet working people's prosperity is a reality of our life.

The party's attention, A.A. Gromyko went on, is invariably focused on questions of our society's sociopolitical development.

The Soviets' activity is reflecting the democratization of our system more and more fully. This can be seen, in particular, from the fact that 30 million activists take part in their work in addition to the deputies.

Soviet trade unions, with 120 million people in their ranks, the 30 million-strong army of Komsomol members and the 9.5 million people working in People's Control groups are increasingly making themselves felt in sosiopolitical life.

And the Leninist party unites all these growing forces of our socialist democracy. Over 16.5 million communists represent the acknowledged vanguard of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system.

Politics starts where the millions are, V.I. Lenin said: It must be the business of the people. This is the way the CPSU acts. When elaborating and implementing its political course inside the country and in the international arena, it invariably turns to the people and relies on the experience, knowledge and initiative of these genuine and sole masters of their country.

"To the interpretation of the concepts of democracy and human rights, distorted and debased by bourgeois and revisionist propaganda," L.I. Brezhnev noted, "we counterpose the fullest, most real set of rights and duties for the citizen of a socialist society. We place on the balance of history the working people's truly epochmaking gains, achieved thanks to the power of the working class under the Communist Party's leadership."

Every day brings new confirmations of the advantages of socialist democracy over bourgeois democracy, which was and is democracy for the rich and deception for the poor. Chronic unemployment, crisis phenomena in the economy, social and political oppression, indifference to the working people's destinies, profound degradation of public morality, unrestrained growth of crime, the persecution of democrats and the dominance of militarist circles which whip up the arms race--such is actual reality in the world where capital reigns.

In certain Western capitalist countries there are politicains who don the attire of defenders of human rights and then start trying to teach others. However, this falsehood cannot conceal the truth: Capitalism is a society which flagrantly and inhumanly suppresses human rights, and therefore a society without a future. Socialism, on the other hand, has raised aloft the banner of genuine democracy, freedom and progress.

Since the last elections new successes have been achieved in implementing the party's Leninist nationalities policy. The level of economic and social development in the union and autonomous republics has risen even higher. The ideas of Soviet patriotism and internationalism have become even more firmly established in the consciousness of the country's nations and nationalities. The great and indestructible friendship of fraternal peoples, our united, mighty Soviet Union, has become still stronger.

The courageous and industrious Belorussian people are marching confidently in the close formation of Soviet peoples. At the end of last year they celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Belorussian SSR and Belorussian CP along with the other peoples of the union. The celebrations turned into a review of the republic's considerable achievements during the years of Soviet power. A mighty economic, scientific and technical potential has been created in Belorussia. Suffice it to say that the republic's industrial production has increased more than 200-fold in six decades. Or this fact, for instance: It takes the Minsk tractor plant alone only 14 months to produce 100,000 tractors. Just think that V.I. Lenin dreamed of such a quantity of tractors for the whole country when he spoke at the eighth party congress. At that time it seemed like castles in the air to many people.

We are bound to be glad that the working people in the republic's cities and countryside implemented the 1978 plan and the targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule in the main quality and quantity indicators of industrial and agricultural production. This enabled Belorussia as a whole, and also Brestskaya and Grodnenskaya oblasts, the cities of Minsk, Gomel and Vitebsk and many Belorussian rayons, industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes to come out on top in all-union socialist competition for improving production efficiency and work quality and for the successful fulfillment of the 1978 plan. [paragraph continues]

And they were deservedly awarded Challenge Red Banners recently,//which has been mentioned from the rostrum at this meeting today.// Accept my most cordial congratulations in this connection, comrades.

A worthy contribution is made to the republic's general successes, the speaker went on, by its capital--Minsk, which is today one of the country's biggest industrial, scientific and cultural centers. Its inhabitants are rightly proud of their city, which was rebuilt on the ruins and debris of war.

Minsk was awarded the title of Hero-City for the courage and heroism displayed by the city's working people in the struggle against the Hitlerite occupiers, for its big role in launching the partisan movement of all the people in Belorussia during the Great Patriotic War and in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Belorussian SSR's liberation from the German aggressors.

As always, the communists march ahead in the people's work and deeds. The CPSU Central Committee naturally highly evaluates the activity of the Belorussian party organization in implementing party policy.

An object of our special pride is that the world's first society of developed socialism has been built in our country. This victory is the result of the people's titanic efforts. It incorporates the intellect and effort, courage and selflessness, knowledge and experience of all generations of Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee address on the forthcoming USSR Supreme Soviet election is permeated with Leninist faith in the masses' potential. There is no doubt that, responding to the appeals it contains, Soviet people will again use their votes to demonstrate loyalty to the cause of October--the party's cause--and determination to implement the 25th congress decisions.

Favorable external conditions are necessary for the implementation of the Soviet people's grandiose plans.//This was mentioned here quite justifiably.// The Leninist foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state serves the cause of ensuring such conditions. The principles and the main directions of this policy are enshrined in the new Constitution of the USSR. Thus the struggle of our country for peace, for strengthening the security of peoples, and for widescale international cooperation has assumed the force of state law in the present-day international situation.

At the present stage, our foreign policy activity unswervingly proceeds toward implementation of the peace programs put forward by the 25th party congress.

In summing up the results of the struggle to implement this program, there is every ground to say that it is in a large measure due to this activity that the USSR's international position is firm.

Those whom it concerns both in the West and the Far East must know that the Soviet Union, its friends and allies are quite able to stand up for themselves. But our country does not threaten anyone, it wants only peace on earth. This has been inscribed in golden letters in the banner of our foreign policy.

Soviet foreign policy has become a powerful factor for the development of relations among states. No major international issue can, as a matter of fact, be decided now without the USSR's participation.

The peoples struggling for peace always have in the Soviet Union their ally and friend.

Our international policy, A.A. Gromyko said, has been and will remain of a class internationalist essence. It expresses the interests of all the world's working people and therefore enjoys the highest prestige.

No other country has put forward so many constructive proposals as the Soviet Union directed at strengthening peace, ending the arms race, at disarmament and peaceful cooperation among nations.

The main initiatives directed at preventing war and strengthening peace have come and continue to come from our country, from the party of Lenin, from the heart of our state--the Kremlin.

And if the political climate in the European Continent has noticeably improved, this is in no small measure a result of the successful Conference on European Security and Cooperation, which was initiated by the Soviet Union together with the other fraternal socialist countries.

The impact of Soviet foreign policy on international affairs is growing from day to day, and we are acting not alone, but jointly with the fraternal socialist countries. A further strengthening of unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries has been and remains the central trend of our foreign policy.

The Warsaw Pact Organization--a reliable shield of the socialist gains--serves well the cause of peace and socialism. It it precisely there that the foreign policy actions of the socialist countries directed at international detente, strengthening security and developing cooperation are coordinated.

The recent Moscow meeting of the political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states has made a profound analysis of the world situation and has clearly pointed out what steps must be taken in the present conditions to strengthen detente.

The weightiness of the peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union together with the other fraternal countries is substantiated also by the fact that the socialist community now has a powerful industrial potential. The fraternal countries united in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have created the world's most dynamic, rapidly growing economic organization.

Socialism has nowadays a tremendous attractive force. Peoples ever more link their hopes for the future with the socialist system. This is seen from numerous facts. Socialism has scored fresh important successes over the past years. United Socialist Vietnam has become an important outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

A new aggression has now been unleashed against Vietnam. This crime has been perpetrated by the leaders of China, obsessed with the ideas of hegemonism and expansionism. But they must know that Beijing's aggression is invariably doomed to failure.

It must also be added that the Beijing leaders are responsible for the aggression unleashed against the heroic Vietnamese people to the Chinese people, whom they are crudely deceiving in an attempt to cover up their criminal aims.

The Soviet Union resolutely demands that the Beijing leadership end before it is too late//and I repeat, before it is too late, // the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and immediately withdraw Chinese troops from its territory.

This line, which is firmly followed by the USSR, its friends and allies has been most clearly set forth in the recent statement by the Soviet Government.

The People's Democratic Republic of Laos has now firmly joined the fraternal family of socialist countries. Another source of gratification is the victory scored by the Kampuchean people, who overthrew the fanatically cruel, butcher regime of Maoist placemen.

An important trend of our foreign policy is the course towards strengthening alliance's with the countries of the East, which was started by V.I. Lenin. Our people have never been indifferent to the destinies of the oppressed and enslaved. They have always and continue to come out on the side of those who uphold freedom and independence.

In its relations with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Soviet Union has never sought unilateral advantages or pursued any narrow or selfish aims. This is alien to Soviet foreign policy.

But at the same time we do not conceal from anyone that in the developing countries, like everywhere, we side with the forces of progress, democracy, and national independence. Soviet people ardently welcome the revolutionary-democratic transformations being carried out in Angola and Ethiopia, Afghanistan and South Yemen, as well as other countries resolutely rejecting imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Our relations and cooperation with India continue to develop on the basis of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. The period since the treaty was concluded has convincingly shown all of its significance.

Our relations are developing well with most countries of the Middle East, many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America on the basis of common adherence to the cause of strengthening peace, ensuring the peoples' right to freedom, independence and social progress.

The Soviet Union will continue doing everything it must to develop and strengthen friendship and cooperation with all the newly independent states, which, for their part, are really striving toward this end.

The Soviet Union highly assesses the role of the nonalinement movement in the struggle for peace, relaxation of international tension, liquidation of colonialism and all forms of imperialist and racial oppression, against the plunder of young developing states by foreign monopolies.

As for the capitalist states, we are exerting persistent efforts to channel relations with them increasingly into the path of peaceful coexistence. This should mean development of cooperation on a mutually-advantageous basis, due account of the interests of each other's security and growth of mutual confidence.

We denounce the striving of some of our partners in negotiations to obtain unilateral advantages for themselves. We stand for honest negotiations, for equality and equal security for both sides.

Our relations with the United States are known to be of particular significance. This is understandable to everybody.

On the one hand, preserved in them as a whole is the substantial positive headstart, created previously by the joint efforts of both states. //We all know too well what efforts were needed to achieve this. //This testifies to the possibilities of developing our relations constructively in the future also. This is realized by reasonable persons in the West, too.

On the other hand, one cannot help seeing that forces are very active in the United States--and not only in that country, for that matter that cannot put up with detente, forces that would like to return our countries to the "cold war." The Chinese leaders are striving with particular eagerness to set the Soviet Union and the United States at loggerheads. The development of Soviet-American relations is being obstructed by their influence, and also by the influence of definite internal forces in the United States. The attitude toward this serious question changes in Washington as quickly as the weather in the North Atlantic. //It is said that it changes there very quickly.//

The political climate in relations between the USSR and the United States must be more stable in the positive sense. This would meet the interests of both sides.

The struggle of these two lines in U.S. politics concentrates now primarily on the question of concluding an agreement on limiting strategic offensive armaments between the two powers. The progress made so far at the negotiations warrants the belief that this important matter can be successfully brought to an end shortly, if the other side does not erect obstacles to an overall agreement, if the principle of equality and equal security is observed consistently.

Furthermore, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have drawn attention more than once to the fact that such actions by the United States as the continuing expansion of the military budget, launching of new weapons programmes, playing//--to put it mildly--// the "Chinese card," which has become so dear to those in Washington who think little of the future, in no way meet the purposes of the agreement, nor the goals of peace in general.

If this is being done in order to pressure the Soviet Union, such attempts are futile and can only yield the opposite effect. If the United States wishes in this way to pacify those who oppose improving our relations, experience shows that this only whets additionally Beijing's appetite to seize foreign lands. Consequently, it is better to renounce such dangerous experiments.

For its part, the Soviet Union stands for smoothing out its relations with the United States, for making them stable and constructive, for developing them in all directions on the principled foundation of equality and mutual respect.

Our country values its relations with the West European countries. The cooperation between the Soviet Union and France, which has already become traditional, is developing in a favorable direction. The recent visit to the USSR of the French foreign minister reaffirmed French cooperation.

Our relations with the Federal Republic of Germany are also progressing on the whole in a positive direction. Leonid Brezhnev's negotiations with the FRG leaders last year gave a new impetus to their development.

Our mutually advantageous relations with Italy are developing successfully, and both sides value this.

On the whole we are satisfied with the development of our relations with Austria, the Scandinavian and many other European states, let alone our fine good-neighborly relations with Finland. It is pertinent to note the development of relations with Spain, resumed after a 40-year interval. This undoubtedly meets the interests of the peoples of our two countries.

The possibilities of further improving the Soviet Union's relations with the Western states are far from exhausted. If we succeed in making fuller use of these opportunities, and this depends, of course, not only on us--we are doing everything depending on us--the cause of consolidating peace and security will only stand to gain from it. And this is what is needed by all the peoples, all the countries.

Of course, the Soviet Union and all the fraternal socialist countries are far from underestimating the influence of the forces hostile to peace and detente.

Cock-and-bull stories about the "Soviet war menace" are being spread again and again in the same way as 10, 20, or even 50 years ago. They are using this myth in an attempt to justify the arms race, the increase in military budgets, and the refusal to resolve other urgent international problems. We would not be at all surprised if they started to explain, say, colds from which Americans are suffering by using this myth. All this, of course, is a lie, but shaped on the basis of this very lie is what they call the "big policy," including questions discussed in Vienna--you have obviously heard about this forum--which are related to the possibility of reducing armaments and armed forces in Europe.

Comrades, you know all too well that nobody is displaying more persistence in the efforts to stop the arms race and secure disarmament than the Soviet Union. //We have submitted all kinds of proposals at various international forums for consideration by other states. We have submitted proposals on the banning and liquidation of nuclear and other types of mass annihilation weapons, as well as on the need to use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes, only for the good of man. We have submitted proposals on reducing conventional armaments--or what goes under the name of conventional armaments, for conventional armaments now and conventional armaments, say, during Word War II are quite different conventional armaments. Everything was rejected. The imperialist world, and in the first place the big imperialist powers and the NATO military bloc, rejected everything. They did not accept a single proposal; they do not want to be without armaments (?at this time).//

But we shall not relax our defense efforts in the face of the growing military potential of the NATO countries, no matter what demagogic arguments are used to camouflage calls for this.

This would have irreparable consequences for the cause of socialism, for our security. Our borders have and must have dependable and strong locks.

The Beijing leaders are assuming an increasingly aggressive role in world affairs. This is borne out not only by the aggression against Socialist Vietnam, which has already been mentioned. They come out against the easing of tension, against disarmament, against the peaceful coexistence of states. They are pursuing a militaristic policy and do not conceal it. For the sake of achieving their hegemonistic goals, the Chinese leaders //I repeat,// are prepared to align themselves with anybody from the camp of the enemies of socialism and peace, //and they do form alliances.

Not long ago the Chinese leaders contended that at any moment the Soviet Union would attack China, that war was inevitable, that is, a war of the Soviet Union against China. However, now they have made a turn. By how many degrees do you think? By 180 degrees. Now they are trying to prove that war is possible not against China but against Western Europe.

They are doing a great deal in order to deceive the European countries and European peoples, and in order to intimidate them with the threat of war on the part of the Soviet Union.//Our line vis-a-vis China has been most clearly outlined more than once from the forums of CPSU congresses and in decisions of party Central Committee plenums. It is known to everybody.

There is still no peace in the Middle East. What is occurring on the basis of the Camp David collusion and around it leads to a further aggravation of the situation. The Soviet Union sides and will side with the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

Our country does not change friends. This is not our custom. The problem of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and peoples does not lose its topicality in the contemporary world. On the contrary, it is becoming ever more topical. World public opinion has been attracted in recent months to the events in Iran, which are linked, not in the last turn, precisely with this problem.

Our country has not interfered and is not interfering in the Iranian affairs. Nobody should meddle with these affairs under any pretext. Everybody remembers Leonid Brezhnev's firm but just words on this score, contained in his statement published not long ago by PRAVDA.

Loyal to the Leninist policy of peace and international friendship, the Soviet Union recognized the Provisional Government of Iran and declared its readiness to maintain and develop relations with this neighboring country on the basis of equality, respect of national sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

All this has been duly assessed by the Iranian people, whom the Soviet people wish only well.

No matter how contradictory the international situation may become, our party, which relies on the Marxist-Leninist understanding of the objective laws of social development, is successfully solving foreign policy problems, and we have reason to look confidently into the future. It is not under our feet that the ground is ablaze. It is ablaze, from the historical viewpoint, under the feet of the other world.

Soviet people's historic destinies and all their achievements and victories in the six decades since Great October are inextricably linked with the Communist Party's tireless revolutionary transforming activity. Its selfless service to the people in the years of peaceful labor and the stern tests of war has proved clearly that the CPSU has no interests except the people's interests, no higher aim than the working people's good.

That is why the people's respect and love for the party and its Leninist Central Committee and Politburo are boundless. They also have boundless respect and love for that outstanding leader of our party and state, the person whose name arouses the admiration of all Soviet people--Communist Party members and nonparty people--and millions and millions of people abroad; L.I. Brezhnev. A staunch Leninist, an unrelenting fighter for peace, a man of lofty principles and unbending will--that is how people in our country and abroad know him.

We have every reason to say that the leading and building role of the Soviet Communist Party is continuing to grow steadily. We are firmly confident that our successes will shine brighter every year, in all their magnitude and all their brilliance. The CPSU is confidently leading the people toward these successes. That is why the party's prestige is so high and unshakable. That is why our working people are so unanimous in their support for its domestic and foreign policy.

The forthcoming elections, which the party is approaching in a close bloc with nonparty people, will further strengthen its ties with the people and consolidate the monolithic cohesion of Soviet society.

Permit me, in conclusion, to assure you once again that as a communist and citizen I will do all I can to justify the trust you have placed in me.

Chernenko in Kishinev

LD141357 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 27 Feb 79 pp 1-3 LD

[Apparent text of speech delivered by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 26 February meeting with the voters of Kishinev's Leninskiy Electoral Okrug under general heading: "Constantly Strengthening the Ties With the Masses"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

I will tell you frankly that I had to think about how to begin my speech to you. This is not simple, if only because my comrades--the candidate deputies--have already said a lot in their speeches and also because this is not the first time I am addressing the voters of Kishinev's Leninskiy Electoral Okrug. This is not the first time I have been nominated as USSR Supreme Soviet candidate by your okrug's voters. And I should like above all to thank you all wholeheartedly for again showing your trust in me and nominating me as a candidate for the supreme organ of state power. This is a great honor for me.

It is hard to find words encompassing everything for which a candidate has to thank his voters, words which can convey the profound feelings of gratitude I should like to express today. But there is a simple and, in my view, sincere phrase--thank you--which I want to say to you: Thank you, dear comrades and friends, for the lofty trust which you are showing in me, for the kind sentiments and wonderful words addressed to me. I treasure infinitely and take pride in this trust; I attribute it fully to the glorious party of Lenin and its Central Committee.

Of course, you have all familiarized yourselves with the CPSU Central Committee address to the Soviet people in connection with the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. This address is our party's election program, the program with which the bloc of communists and nonparty people is operating at the elections. But in contrast to the noisy, publicity-centered, importunate election campaigns with their many facile promises in the capitalist countries, our program is open to the people. It is realistic and therefore everyone can understand it. It does not contain promises of a land of milk and honey for voters. Our program's slogan is: Everything for man, everything for man's welfare! It is a carefully weighed, long-term action program which will undoubtedly be successfully fulfilled through the efforts of our people under the leadership of the Communist Party.

I am convinced that all the voters of Kishinev's Leninskiy Electoral Okrug have not only familiarized themselves with this document but welcomed it as a document of paramount importance, as their vital concern, as an appeal from the party directed toward the future.

Comrades! We are on the eve of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. If we turn to the past, we will see for ourselves yet again that our soviets are a surprising historical phenomenon. They have incorporated the experience of the many years of the party's and people's struggle for true freedom.

The soviets, as the most consistent form of the people's sovereignty, were born among the masses, in the process of the working people's struggle for their rights, in the fire of the revolutions. The system of the soviets opened the way to energetic political and state activity for millions of workers, peasants and members of the working intelligentsia and insured that the interests of the people and the interests of the state were identical. The soviets have incorporated very broad experience of socioeconomic development and embodied the people's determination to build the most perfect, just society--a communist society.

The soviet elections in our country are a celebration of the unity of the party and people and of the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideals, an examination of the achievements of socialist democracy. On election day all our people--yes, the entire nation, young people and old--go to the polling stations. The older people are handing on the baton to the generation taking over from them and are symbolically pointing out the way to them: Here is the path of great human happiness, the path illumined by bright communist ideals; follow this path boldly! But the elections are not only a celebration but a great nationwide discussion of urgent matters and our plans.

The citizens of the USSR are full and equal members of society, the masters of their country and the creators of its destiny. For them there are none of the restricting qualifications to be met or yardsticks based on property, education, nationality or other considerations invented and legalized in the countries of the "free world." This, comrades, is a reality; we are talking of easily compared facts which unfriendly, hostile propaganda cannot openly refute.

The truth about real socialism is confidently spreading to the broad masses of all countries of the world, sweeping away barriers and obstacles on its path. Life, practice and the real state of affairs speak for themselves: The growing diversity and flourishing of the institutions of socialist democracy, which reveal most fully the characteristic features and national traditions of each fraternal socialist country, are a command of the times.

Comrades! The election campaign in our country is taking place everywhere with great political activity on the part of the working people, under the conditions of a healthy spiritual and moral climate in every labor collective, in an atmosphere of high trust and exactingness. Like the other candidate deputies, I realize clearly that this trust requires from every one of us boundless responsibility toward our voters. Trust must be treasured and we must learn to treasure it always.

There is no fundamental division of duties here between voters and elected. Might it be said that a deputy can, all by himself, successfully solve the tasks which are set? Of course not. [paragraph continues]

A deputy can fulfill his role of expressing and defending the interests of society and of each individual person only when he maintains very close ties with the voters, when he heeds their alarms calls and suggestions, when he knows people's real needs and requirements, and when he works with them on solving the problems which arise. And it is under these conditions that the personal experience of one deputy can become a real school for tens, hundreds, and thousands of people. Our tasks are the same. They have now been defined by our party's Central Committee address, which calls on all urban and rural workers to greet election day with new labor achievements and turn 1979 into a year of shock labor.

The time between the USSR Supreme Soviet elections has been packed with many important events in domestic and international life. The problems which our party and the Soviet people have had to resolve in this period are distinguished by their large scale, depth and novelty. The years under review have reaffirmed that only socialism will insure the solution of all social and political issues in the interests of man; only socialism is the champion and guarantee of lasting peace on earth; only socialism advocates the people's definitive liberation from colonialism and neocolonialism.

The present elections are the first since the new USSR Constitution came into force. Its adoption by the country's Supreme Soviet was preceded by a nationwide discussion which enriched not only the country's fundamental law itself, but also the practice of socialist democracy. With full justification it may be said that the new Constitution is the fruit of the political activity of millions, the expression of the Soviet people's loyalty to the cause of communism and of their confidence in the triumph of this great cause.

The Constitution invests every Soviet person with broad rights and freedoms. It reinforces these rights materially so that they become reality, in order to insure the absolute implementation of the principle of equality for all Soviet people and to reveal to everyone equal opportunities for revealing their abilities and applying their efforts.

The task is now to make full use of the opportunities contained in the fundamental law, by encouraging Soviet people toward increasingly profound, daily participation in the leadership and management of the state and society. It is from these positions that we assess the development of socialist democracy and the paths of its future improvement. For us, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, that which serves the interests of the people, the interest of socialist society, is democratic.

The businesslike, confident nature of the election campaign which has been mounted, and the high degree of exactingness and self-criticism marking the election, allow us to say that the new Constitution has given powerful impetus to the development of the people's sovereignty.

Before leaving for Kishinev, I analyzed once again the fulfillment of your instructions and wishes expressed during the preparations for the last elections. As you recall, these instructions primarily concerned our further development of the material basis on which the communist society grows, our consolidation and development of our statehood and democracy, our enhancement of the people's material welfare, and our safeguarding of peace so that communism might be built peacefully. I also recall your other instructions: concerning housing construction and the building of a hospital and several cultural institutions in Kishinev.

I think you will agree with me, comrades, that our party, which has published its new election program, its address can firmly tell the people: Everything which the party outlined before the last elections has been fulfilled.

Every Soviet person understands perfectly that our country has advanced. The moral and political unity of the Soviet people, of all nations and ethnic groups of the USSR, and the working people's cohesion around the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have strengthened still further.

During these years we together with our friends celebrated the 60th anniversary of Great October--the main event of the 20th century which transformed the social and political complexion of the world.

The results of the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan eloquently attest to the correctness of the course outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union's economic potential has increased enormously. The national income--the indicator which best sums up national economic achievements and potential--has increased by over R48 billion in the past 3 years. An [additional] industrial potential has been created in our country equal to that which our country possessed in the early sixties. The creation and development of a number of territorial production complexes, above all in the east of the country, are a qualitatively new feature.

A powerful blast furnace at the Novyy Lipetsk metallurgical combine, the gigantic gas pipeline running from Orenburg to the USSR's western border, the very sophisticated Atommash plant, and the Ilichevsk-Varna railroad sea ferry link have been installed rapidly. And how many new construction sites there are in the country--like the Tiraspol cotton combine, the Glodyany sugar refinery and the hydroelectric system on the Prut River! There you have the potential of socialism in action! And all these imposing projects are being erected by the hands of our heroic working class, by those who, at factory and machine tool plant and on construction sites, are creating our country's might. Honor and glory to them!

Questions of the further development of agricultural production are a constant focus of attention for the party. In accordance with the decisions of the party congress and the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) and July (1978) plenums, large-scale measures are being implemented to turn agriculture into a highly developed economic sector, transferring it to an industrial footing. This matter is especially close to your hearts, comrades, since the workers of the Moldavian SSR are boldly introducing advanced ideas in the organization and technology of agricultural production and are profoundly changing it in a whole series of directions.

Last year the Moldavian grain growers worked well. The wheat yield was 40.5 quintals per hectare and the corn yield 41.9. The Moldavian grain growers must be congratulated on these successes and they must be wished well on their journey to new achievements.

Everything done since the last elections attests to the tremendous opportunities and colossal forces accumulated in our country, which enable it to advance and build the communist society successfully.

The supreme goal of socialist social production is to satisfy the Soviet people's material and cultural requirements Since the last elections the population's per capita income has risen considerably. [paragraph continues]

Tremendous, constantly growing social consumption funds are used for the benefit of the Soviet individual. Using these funds, the state is broadening the material guarantees of the citizens' constitutional rights such as the right to education, health protection and leisure, and material security in old age, and is insuring maternity care and the satisfaction of many other requirements. The implementation of one of the social program's largest measures will be completed this year--increasing the wage rates and salaries of workers in the nonmaterial sphere--and as a result the wages of 31 million people will increase.

Unremitting attention continues to be paid to the improvement of the working people's housing conditions. Now enough housing for a city with a population of 500,000 is erected in the country in less than 1 month. During the years between the elections 54 million Soviet people received new accommodations. Here almost every family has been given a separate apartment. Apartment rents in our country are minimal and have remained unchanged for over 50 years now.

Comrades! Every city, like every person, has its own history and its own destiny. Our ancient Kishinev, over the many long years of its development, has met with various events, but it has never been as beautiful and bright as it is today. Its destiny has never been as fortunate as now. Kishinev has grown before our very eyes, but today the impression is that it is on the way to an even more beautiful future.

The tempo and scope of housing construction can be seen graphically. In the period between the elections 1.36 million square meters of housing have been constructed and commissioned in the Moldavian capital. Some 23,000 families have received new apartments. The city as a whole is also growing more attractive and is being provided with amenities. This can be seen particularly graphically when you come here after an interval, even a short one. New residential districts are growing rapidly. And still there is not enough housing in Kishinev. The city's working people mention this in their letters, including those sent to me as a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy. This question is not simple, of course, and cannot be resolved at a stroke. It is an even greater pity when the funds earmarked for housing contruction are not fully assimilated. That is what happened last year in Kishinev where the plan for commissioning housing was not fulfilled.

Everything possible is done in our country to insure that Soviet people make fuller use of their right to the safeguarding of their health guaranteed by the USSR Constitution. The system of sanatorium treatment and rest is being expanded, physical culture and sports are developing, and tourism is acquiring broad scope. We state with pride that Soviet man today lives better than ever before. This is an indisputable fact, an obvious reality. At the same time the party and state take into account the fact that the population's demand for a number of consumer goods is still not being fully satisfied, that the quality of output needs to be improved, its range must be expanded, and that there are serious omissions in consumer services. All necessary steps are being taken to eliminate these shortcomings.

The whole world knows our achievements in the sphere of science, education and culture. The USSR is a country with a 100-percent literacy rate. Some 25 percent of the workers in world science today are Soviet scientists: During these years many works asserting noble communist ideals and the lofty moral principles of the Soviet way of life have been created in Soviet literature, including Moldavian literature. A large detachment of the people's intelligentsia--teachers, VUZ teachers, writers, artists and musicians--are working selflessly and enthusiastically in the important sphere of the communist education of the working people and our youth. Their noble labor arouses profound gratitude in all the Soviet people.

While noting successes, the party also sees clearly shortcomings, difficulties and unresolved issues and speaks frankly about them to the people. Everything necessary is being done to expand production resources and above all to increase the output of metal and the extraction of fuel. Unremitting attention is paid to the improvement of matters in capital construction and the development of rail and other transport. And there is no doubt that a subject of special concern is the increasingly full satisfaction of the population's growing requirements--requirements which are changing qualitatively.

There is not the slightest doubt that we will resolve the tasks set by the party and cope with existing difficulties. And we will achieve this all the more rapidly, the better work is organized at every industrial and agricultural enterprise, in every institution, institute and laboratory, at every sector and individual work post. If there is strictest labor and manufacturing discipline, self-exactingness, mutual assistance and collaboration, positive results will not be long in making themselves felt. We say that all the wealth created by the people's labor returns to the people. If we are able to augment this wealth rapidly, then the prosperity of every family and every worker will increase just as rapidly.

Comrades! We are indebted for all our successes and achievements in socioeconomic and social life to the leading role of the CPSU and the party's profoundly scientific approach to the tasks of communist building. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee are of great political significance.

Many of the CPSU's documents in recent years have been devoted to the problems of party and soviet building. They stress that the control of the very complex processes of creation, the scientific generalization of the natural laws of developed socialism, and the transition to communism are very closely linked with the daily practice of party and soviet work and the improvement of the style, forms and methods of the party and soviet organs' activity.

Comrade Brezhnev has raised many topical problems of the CPSU's theory and practice in his works. Leonid Ilich's books have enriched the ideological treasury of the party. They stress again how important it is for our cause to draw ideas and inspiration from the generous source of the people's wisdom, to constantly strengthen our ties with the masses and to rely on them. High ideological fiber, selfless labor, enterprise, sincerity, the readiness always to be in the thick of events. and where the going is most difficult--these are the qualities without which it is impossible to bear honorably the title of a leading fighter for communism.

We must preserve and develop our glorious traditions, comrades, recall our heroic history and make these traditions and heroic style close to the hearts of and attractice to young people. We are indebted to the selflessness of several generations of revolutionaries for our present achievements and the might of our motherland. We are also indebted to the remarkable enthusiasts who, 50 years ago, embarked on the first duty-shift of the first Soviet 5-year plan.

The Moldavian SSR--one of the young republics of the land of the soviets--serves as an example of how it is possible to climb rapidly under socialism to the pinnacles of prosperity. Socialism brought it not only liberation but national resurrection. During Moldavia's years in the united family of Soviet people, worthily acting as an equal among equals, it has shown itself to be a reliable element of the great and indestructible USSR. Soviet socialist Moldavia is a model of successful implementation of Lenin's nationalities policy.

Moldavia today is a republic with a highly developed industry, modern agricultural production and advanced science and socialist culture. And of course, comrades, the tremendous selfless labor of the communists and millions of Soviet people has been invested in all these successes and achievements of the republic. I believe I will be expressing the opinion of all if I say that Moldavia's party organization has always acted as one of the militant detachments of our multimillion strong party of like-thinking communists and has been, is, and will remain a reliable buttress of its Leninist Central Committee.

The working people of Soviet Moldavia are proud that in the postwar years of the republic's restoration Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stood at the head of its party organization. He put a great deal of effort into the difficult business of devloping the republic's and educating its cadres. He brought his characteristic and inherent features--a sense of what is new, dynamism in work, a high degree of responsibility, profound trust in the cadres, discipline in everything great or small, and enterprise in work--to the life and practice of the party organization of the then youthful Moldavian republic. It is gratifying to note that much of what was introduced into work at that time is now not only being used but augmented, improved and developed.

Despite his tremendous work load, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev takes a constant interest in the republic's affairs and frequently meets with people from it. The fact that on the eve of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections Leonid Ilich Brezhnev visited the republic again was a great event for the Moldavian working people. He met and talked with the party, soviet and economic aktiv on a wide range of questions of Soviet Moldavia's economic and social development and drew the attention of the republic's leaders to unresolved questions and existing reserves.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations are of tremendous political and national economic significance for the republic's further socioeconomic development. And to judge by the enthusiasm and high sense of responsibility with which they have been welcomed by the communists and all working people of Moldavia, there can be no doubt that these instructions and recommendations will be implemented. Leonid Ilich has asked me to pass on to you his warm greetings and best wishes for successes in resolving the tasks set by the party.

Comrades! The improvement of the political system of Soviet society has been and remains a subject of the party's constant attention. The new stage in the development of our socialist democracy has been most graphically and comprehensively reflected in the USSR Constitution and the union and autonomous republics' constitutions. They generalize our experience of socialist building, define in concentrated form the main characteristic traits and features of the society of developed socialism, and open up even broader horizons for the implementation of the people's true sovereignty.

These historic acts will live an even fuller life if each of their articles is unconditionally implemented in every echelon of management--from top to bottom--and when the mechanism of the organic unification of constitutional norms and the living practice is operating efficiently. This mechanism involves the enhancement of the labor collectives' role and the expansion of publicity in the work of the soviets, state organs and public organizations, the attentive examination of the working people's suggestions and statements, the development of criticism and much else.

With a view to improving and developing this mechanism which makes it possible to insure the increasingly full and profound practical implementation of constitutional principles and provisions, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium are taking steps to improve Soviet legislation.

The CPSU will continue to work consistently on further improving the activity of the soviets, trade unions, Komsomol and other public organizations and the labor collectives. Increasing significance will be attached to intensifying the monitoring of the unconditional fulfillment of the party directives and state organs at all levels of the party and state apparatus and the strictest observance of discipline and law and order.

The complex and multifaceted process of further developing and consolidating socialist democracy is taking place under the party's direct leadership. This approach has become the norm of the Soviet way of life: People bring to the party organizations, organs of state power and public organizations their suggestions and advice, concerns and worries, compliants and hopes. They come here because they believe that it is precisely here that their concerns will be investigated, weighed up, and assessed and that they will be told how to bring society the greatest benefit and helped to do so. They believe this because they have been convinced on many occasions of the effectiveness of party influence and the party's ability to indicate the correct course in life to one and all, to unite and direct the countless little streams of practice into a common channel and to turn them into a mighty current and stimulate all social progress.

The CPSU is vitally interested in developing socialist democracy, for this development is not only among its most important program tasks but is also an essential condition for their solution. Our party is implementing in practice one of the most remarkable predictions of the great Lenin who asserted that "under socialism...for the first time in the history of civilized society it is the mass of the population which will rise up to independent participation not only in voting and elections but also in daily management."

The nationwide discussions of the most important party and state documents and the working people's active participation in the elaboration and creative implementation of economic and social plans, in the activity of the more than 2 million people's deputies, in the nationwide socialist competition, and in the diverse public creative organizations--these are just a few examples of the masses' activity.

Our democracy in action is the right of each citizen, each collective and each republic to take part in solving the issues of the life of society, to struggle against deviations from the norms and principles of socialist society, to criticize shortcomings and take an active part in eliminating them. For Soviet citizens to be able to enjoy their rights to the full, the party has displayed, and continues to display, daily concern for the improvement of forms of the people's representation and the people's control over the organs of power and management. Here everything is subordinated to the harmonious combination of the best interests of the citizens and nationwide interests, the interests of building the communist society.

In this connection I should like to say a few words about the work of the management apparatus as one of the most important means of further improving the country's political and economic life. Demands on the apparatus have increased considerably. The management of society's affairs and the work of the management apparatus must be raised to a new, higher level. [paragraph continues]

The system of management and its daily practice must insure as great a scope as possible for the development of production forces and the further improvement of social relations and exert as effective an influence as possible on the life of the state and society. It is well known how great the role of the management apparatus is in planning and implementing plan targets. You know this well from the examples of the development of the republic's industry. There are industrial production growth reserves in Moldavia in every sector. And if they are not being fully used, this is mainly because of imperfect planning, the lack of materials, shortcomings in management and omissions in organizing socialist competition.

You have discussed these questions in a keen and principled manner at the Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum and at meetings of the party aktiv in the republic. It is essential to take the most energetic steps to eliminate shortcomings and make the maximum use of existing reserves. And all this in turn largely depends on the level and style of the work of the management apparatus, on the precise interaction of all its links.

Present demands upon the work of the management apparatus are above all demands upon its people. The workers on the front line, in party and soviet work, are required to have a broad political purview, exceptionally great specialized knowledge, the ability to insure thorough, specific and effective leadership.

The party and soviet worker must know how to cover all aspects and phenomena, to distinguish the essential from the nonessential, the main element from the secondary, and to analyze and generalize. This is important for preventing errors. V.I. Lenin stressed: "...In order to manage you must be competent, you must have a full and precise knowledge of all conditions of production, know the technique for this production at its present peak, and have some degree of scientific education." The importance and topicality of this instruction of Lenin's is hard to overestimate.

The modern management apparatus is faced with the task of uniting the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the potential of the society of developed socialism. Today a high degree of political awareness, Marxist-Leninist education, vocational training, the desire to constantly improve their knowledge, and to master modern methods of management have become essential for the leading workers of the party and state apparatus.

The administrative apparatus is an important connecting link between party, state and people. In our ordinary life it is frequently identified with the state. These widespread and perfectly understandable views must be taken into account and we must always remember that a prejudiced approach toward the examination in the apparatus of any issue, a formal attitude toward anyone's destiny, and bureaucratism and red tape which are still to be encountered when appealing to certain particular organs of management--all this, comrades, casts a shadow not simply on a particular leader or organization but on our Soviet democracy as a whole. Such is the measure--the great measure--of responsibility of each management link and each of its workers.

Our party reverently preserves Lenin's traditions--at the most crucial moments it appeals to the people to enhance their activity and step up their labor effort, explains to the working people the next tasks, and together with them seeks additional new opportunities and puts them into operation. We communists always recall V.I. Lenin's remarkable behest: "Live in the thick of events. Know what the mood is. Know everything. Understand the masses. Know how to approach them. [paragraph continues]

"Win their absolute trust." This instruction of Lenin's reveals in a concise, almost summary form the tactics and strategy of the party's work among the masses, and includes a program of the intensification of the party's close organic link with the masses. A close link with the masses is the best medicine for any manifestations of bureaucratism. V.I. Lenin wrote about this, considering that the struggle against the bureaucratic distortion of Soviet organization is guaranteed by the firmness, flexibility and elasticity of the soviets' link with the working people.

Our opponents cannot understand why our party has such authority, why the best feelings of Soviet people are directed toward it. And after all its strength indeed lies in its monolithic unity with the people. Its strengths lie in its ability to link itself with, to come close to, and to a certain degree to merge with the broadest people's masses. Our people have been convinced on the basis of their own many years of experience that the party is leading them along the correct path.

Comrades, I should also like to speak of the attention which every management worker must pay to the working people's letters, suggestions, petitions and complaints, and to granting audiences to citizens on personal and public matters, and the ability to perceive beyond a personal case a trend (if such exists, of course), to see beyond a minor question raised by one person a statewide problem. Here we should always have before our eyes the image of V.I. Lenin, who frequently referred to the working people's letters and received a multitude of people--from peasant messengers to statesmen.

Comrades! Allow me to dwell on some questions of the present-day international situation. Above all it must be said frankly that resistance to the policy of detente from reactionary militarist forces has increased in recent years. They are even trying to counterattack with a view to casting relations between states back to the gloomy time of the cold war. Instead of peaceful cooperation among states they are creating confrontation, instead of disarmament they are pushing the world toward the boosting of the arms race by countries, with all the adverse results of such a development. The pressure from these forces is making itself felt in the policy of the biggest Western powers. Many of them even yesterday were not models of consistency in the practical application of the principles of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness. But today the fluctuations and zigzags in their actions and the desire to seek their own advantage to the disadvantage of others are considerably complicating and prolonging the path toward the states' mutual understanding and concord between them.

The successes achieved, despite the intrigues of the enemies of peace, in international detente in recent years, thanks to the tireless activity of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government and their initiative and persistence in the political, economic, ideological and diplomatic spheres are all the more honorable and substantial. This work was based on the reliable defense potential of the Soviet Union, the maintenance of which at the proper high level the party has paid, and continues to pay, close attention. This work has been performed in very close contact and in concert with the other socialist countries and our allies and friends.

Peace on earth has become more reliable. Our country's international position is firmer than ever. The efforts of the Soviet Union and its constructive proposals aimed at intensifying detente, reducing the numerical strength of armies and armaments, reducing military budgets and thus consolidating international security at a lower level of military opposition are meeting with the approval and support of all the planet's progressive forces. In other words, the imposing peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th party congresses is being tirelessly implemented and there is no cause more sacred for us than the preservation of peace.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is making an enormous contribution to the struggle for peace.

The guarantee of the steadfastness of socialism's international position is the close unity of fraternal countries. The party has regarded and does regard the strengthening of cooperation with them as its prime task. And it is pleasant to note that the bonds of friendship and solidarity linking the parties and peoples of socialist countries have recently expanded and grown even stronger. The ultimate victory of the Vietnamese revolution, the formation of the united Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], and the completion of the Lao people's liberation struggle have helped expand the borders of the socialist world and further strengthen its influence and authority.

The socialist countries have accumulated valuable experience in coordinating their actions on the international arena. The Warsaw Pact member countries' Political Consultative Committee conference held in Moscow last November adopted a whole series of decisions which serve to deepen detente in Europe and throughout the world. At the same time the conference participants warned those circles which are seeking one-sided advantages and are not averse to encroaching on the rights of others, that the socialist community will be able to stand up for its interests and that the enemy's intrigues will be fittingly rebuffed.

The times of imperialism's omnipotence in international relations, when it could unceremoniously and with impunity throw its weight about in the world, trampling on the freedom and independence of peoples, have receded irretrievably into the past. The might of real socialism, the Soviet Union's active foreign policy, the international influence of all fraternal socialist countries, the strengthening international solidarity of communist and workers parties place barriers in the way of imperialism's aggressive aspirations. More favorable conditions are developing for the implementation of the age-old aspirations of the peoples of different continents seeking true freedom, independence and deliverance from all forms of oppression. The high wave of the national liberation movement is sweeping away the last seats of colonialism and slavery in the world.

The Soviet Union has unfailingly sided, and does side, with the peoples of Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Afghanistan and other states embarking on a path of building a new life. The Soviet people received the news of the revolution in Kampuchea and the formation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with a feeling of profound satisfaction. The victory of the patriotic forces in Kampuchea delivered the people from the foreign placemen who had turned the lives of the people into a hell.

Our sympathies are with the Arab people who are rebuffing Israel's expansionist claims. There is only one path toward a just peace settlement in the Near East--the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, the creation of their own state, and the insuring of reliable guaranteed security for all states in the Near East.

The positive changes in Europe are particularly perceptible. The convening of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation at the initiative of the socialist countries became an event of historic importance. It laid the political foundation for peaceful relations on the continent and outlined a broad long-term program of interstate cooperation. [paragraph continues]

Much has been done in past years to develop mutually beneficial links between the socialist and capitalist countries of Europe. A significant contribution to the cause of international detente and to the practical implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki conference Final Act is being made by the USSR's expanding cooperation with France, the FRG and other West European countries.

The improvement of the world situation depends largely on the interrelations between the two biggest powers--the USSR and the United States. Recently these relations have been marking time. And the reason for this is not a shortage of spheres where American-Soviet cooperation is possible and necessary, but solely the reluctance of certain circles in the United States to conduct business based on the principles of equality. But there has not been nor is there any other basis for normal relations between our countries.

This is particularly true with respect to disarmament. You can achieve nothing here if you bypass the principles of equality and identical security. As is known, the USSR is prepared for very far-reaching measures in order to curb the arms race, and to reduce the weapons arsenals and numerical strength of armies. We have been conducting talks with the Americans for many years on reducing offensive strategic arms. It seems that the elaboration of the corresponding agreement is drawing to a close. If this is so, the sides can immediately embark on the next projects, which must make the lives of the USSR and the United States and the life of the rest of the world more peaceful and will make possible the transfer of a considerable part of the resources currently swallowed up by the arms race to creative ends.

Mountains of arms have been accumulated in the world, but for some people this is obviously not enough. It is clear to every soberminded person that the USSR and other socialist countries cannot ignore instances of the NATO bloc's accelerated preparation for war.

The current Chinese leadership is acting in concert with the reactionary forces of international imperialism. It has offered itself as an ally to those who reject peaceful coexistence, and who are waging a struggle against the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, against communist parties, against the national liberation movements and against peace and international security. Deng Xiaoping's recent visit to the United States graphically showed that the Beijing leaders have sunk to the very depths in their betrayal of socialism's ideals. And for the sake of obtaining arms needed for their hegemonist plans, they are ready to put all resources into action and rush into the dirtiest of adventures.

Comrades! The Soviet people learned with profound anger and indignation that on 17 February 1979 the Beijing chauvinists had undertaken an aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This impudent attack is a direct challenge to mankind's conscience, and is an overt and blatant flouting of the elementary norms of international law.

The Soviet people angrily condemn this criminal act of Beijing's great-power coercion with respect to Socialist Vietnam and they unanimously support the Soviet Government statement. We resolutely demand a halt to the aggression and the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from the territory of Vietnam. The Soviet Union will fulfill its commitments under the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV.

While stigmatizing the Beijing aggression against peace-loving Vietnam, we do not identify the Chinese people with the current Beijing clique whose actions inflict incalculable suffering on the working people of China itself and disgraces its revolution. Sooner or later the Chinese people will scornfully repudiate the current Maoist rulers.

"Hands off Socialist Vietnam!", "Shame on the Beijing aggressors!"--this is the call now being made by all honest people on earth.

The intrigues of the reaction and of Beijing, which is playing up to it, demand vigilance, composure and firmness from us. We declare that the Soviet Union will not pass over without a constructive reply any proposal which will draw states closer together in their peaceful efforts. But to those who covet what is not their own we say: Stop. We can stand up for our rights, for our friends and for the freedom of the USSR peoples. Life, peaceful creative labor, and the interests of Soviet people are reliably defended by our valiant armed forces who have everything they need to crush any aggressor.

Comrades! Soviet people regard the future with optimism. They know that all the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state is directed toward the benefit of man. The monolithic cohesion and the togetherness of the party and the people show that the life of all the many millions of Soviet people is bound up with the same interests, common aims and tasks. This is why all working people and all the Soviet people unanimously support the inviolable electoral bloc of Communists and nonparty people which has been tested in struggle and labor over many decades, and its profoundly humane and truly noble electoral platform. There is no doubt that in the forthcoming elections this bloc will be victorious. In this we believe, and we know firmly, that tomorrow's successes have been born today.

Ahead of us lies great creative labor aimed at implementing our bold plans so that life may become richer and more beautiful, and so that there may always be a peaceful sky above the heads of the peoples. The whole experience of the six decades since the October Revolution testifies that we are on the right path. The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia closely rallied around the Leninist party, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by today's outstanding politician L. I. Brezhnev, are moving toward new victories.

As for me, if I am elected as a deputy, I firmly promise you that I will devote all my efforts to justify your trust. I wish you, dear comrades, all the best in greeting and conducting the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet! I wish you health and happiness in life! (Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause)